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THE STRUGGLE IN AMERICA.

PUBLIC attention is once more concentrated upon events in America, and especially upon the campaign in Virginia. Occurrences elsewhere, though of considerable interest in themselves, are for the time of secondary importance to the scenes now being enacted in the once United States. A fresh invasion of Southern soil by a Northern army of huge proportions has taken place; another series of battles has been fought, all as bloody, as destructive, and apparently as indecisive as their precursors; and once again the invaders have seemingly been checked in their attempts to reach the Confederate capital, with a loss of life which will probably preclude, for a time, any renewal of the effort on their part, and at the same time prevent the Southern troops from advancing upon Washington, so as to end the war by rolling it back upon the aggressors. General Hooker, who was so highly estimated both by himself and others in the North, has performed some feats of what his admirers call "brilliantly audacious strategy;" he has fully fleshed his sword as commander of the army of the Potomac; he has made the long-wished-for and eagerly-urged advance; he has "nobly thinned the ranks ' of his own army, and immolated the lives of thousands of those who are the brothers in blood and were but lately the fellow-citizens of the soldiers he an army as the conquerors of M'Clellan, Pope, and Burnside,

led; and, like his predecessors in command - M'Dowell M'Clellan, Pope, Burnside - he has been foiled in his object, and is at least unable to advance further, if he has not been driven back with disastrous defeat. General Hooker began his movement on the 27th of April, and up to the 2nd of May met with but trifling opposition; but on that day began the series of conflicts of the final results of which we are yet in ignorance, but which have certainly stopped the "on to Richmond" progress of the "fighting General" of the Federals. Hooker's plan of operations appears to have been this: to cross the Rappahannock with the main body of his army at a point at some distance from the Confederate position; to make a flank movement, so as to get into the rear of the Southern army at Fredericksburg while a portion of his troops remained in front and attacked from Falmouth, and thus compel General Lee either to quit his intrenchments and fight in the open field, in order to check the flank movement, or, if he remained inactive, to assail him in both front and rear, and so place him between two fires. There was also a third course open to be adopted-namely, to march upon and capture Richmond, if Lee declined to fight, while Sedgwick's division and the reserves around Washington took care of that capital; but to have left behind such a position as Fredericksburg, and such led by such Generals as Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, and Longstreet, was a dash of "audacious strategy" which we can hardly believe even fighting-or rather "bouncing"-General Hooker capable of contemplating.

The probable immediate object, then, being to "get General Lee into a trap" and attack him both in front and rear, it seems evident that General Hooker did to a certain extent succeed, or was permitted to succeed. He did manage to cross the Rappahannock about twelve miles above Fredericksburg; he did march some distance into the country, and he did to a certain degree get upon the flank of the Confederate army; but his success had this extent-no more. At this point General Lee fell upon him-first checked his advance, then compelled him to make several changes in his front, and ultimately drove him back upon the banks of the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, where he was fain to intrench himself in order to avert further disaster. The fighting, between the bulk of the two armies, which led to these results took place on Saturday the 2nd, and Sunday the 3rd of May, and was attended with an amount of slaughter which, as one correspondent remarks, would, if repeated a few times, "leave no armies to fight on either side." In the meanwhile General Sedgwick cro-sed the river at Fredericksburg, and attacked and carried the Confederate lines behind that city, which he found but weakly defended. This was



PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL HOOKER, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE STAFFS, AT THE REVIEW OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, PRIOR TO THE RECENT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

at first deemed a great success by the Federals, and was trumpeted as such in the New York papers, which loudly proclaimed that General Lee had been "completely taken by surprise" and "thoroughly outgeneraled "-assertions which appear to have been ludicrously improbable and absurd. The Confederate leaders have hitherto been marvellously well-informed as to the movements of their antagonists, and it is not likely that their sources of information failed them on this occasion, though it is not improbable that the exact point at which General Hooker would cross might for a time be in doubt. Besides, General Lee's policy in leaving Fredericksburg but weakly garrisoned is capable of easy explanation. He seems to have reasoned thus: "Suppose I withdraw the bulk of the army from the Fredericksburg lines in order to fight Hooker in the field, no great harm can arise. If I beat him, the reoccupation of these lines will either be of no consequence or will be easy of accomplishment when he is disposed of; and if I am defeated, and have to retreat towards Richmond, the position at Fredericksburg will be of no further value, and therefore need not cost a thought." And this was precisely what happened. So soon as Hooker's army was practically put hors-de-combat, General Lee or one of his Lieutenants, believed to be Longstreet, fell upon General Sedgwick at Fredericksburg, and drove him out of the lines there, prevented an attempt made to join Hooker on the south side of the Rappahannock, and finally hurled him back pell-mell across the river in the night, while the Confederate cannon played upon the pontoons by which the broken and disorganised mass was retreating. Such is the position in which the intelligence received at the time we write leaves the contending forces; and it is clear, we think, that the last-the fifth-attempt upon the capital of the Southern Confederacy has failed as egregiously as the previous ones did; for it is impossible to disguise the fact, garble the accounts as the Northern Government and press may, that General Hooker has been to all intents and purposes defeated. His was the invading force, and such a check to an invader as makes it a matter of boast that he is "able to hold his own " must be fully equivalent to a defeat. Besides, all the ordinary tests declare victory to be on the side of the Confederates: the plans of their opponent are unmasked and baffled; the ground he chose as his head-quarters is in their hands; he has lost at least a dozen pieces of cannon; his communications with his base of operations are assailed and liable to interruption-possibly have been interrupted; and he is forced to betake himself to the expedient of intrenching himself in a position, with a couple of rivers in his rear and a powerful and victorious host in his front, which is dangerous and inconvenient to the last degree. Is it not palpable, then, that the General on whom the hopes of the North were fixed to redeem the honours of the army of the Potomac, and who so loudly boasted of his capacity to do so, has as utterly failed as any of those whose conduct he condemned in such unmeasured

But there are higher and graver considerations involved in these events in Virginia than any question as to the reputation of this or that leader, or, indeed, as to which side has won and which has lost the victory. The correspondents who describe the late conflicts seemingly shrink from stating the amount of carnage that has taken place. They say "accounts are still too confused to admit of an accurate estimate of the losses being formed," but add that they "must be very heavy." Such is known to be the case on the Federal side, and consolation is sought in the hope that the Confederates, from having been the assailants, must have suffered still more seve ely. However this may be, it is surely not inopportune to ask, How long is this frightful and resultless sacrifice of human life, this mad interruption of human happiness and progress, this reckless destruction of property and desolation of fair and fertile provinces, to continue? and for what? What purpose do those who urge the continuance of this internecine war expect to subserve? What aim do they hope to accomplish? Have not the Southern people given sufficient evidence of their determination to win their independence and to sacrifice everything to maintain it? Have not the North had ample proof of the utter hopelessness of subduing such a people, inhabiting a country so vast and so difficult to overrun? And is it not plain that to hold the Confederate States in subjection, even if to overrun them were possible, is a task entirely beyond human power, except upon the condition of totally exterminating the inhabitants and making the land a desert; and surely that is an alternative which the bulk of the Northern people would shrink from contemplating, whatever a few mad fanatics may be capable of. For whom, and for what, then, is this war to be perpetuated? No sane man can expect that the North will ever succeed in forcing back the South into subjection, much less into that union and brotherhood upon which the United overnment professes to be founded. The longer the strife is continued the more savage it will become, the more bitter will be the mutual animosities, the more intense the sense of wrong and the desire of vengeance, and the more utterly hopeless the chance of future reconciliation and good-neighbourhood between the two peoples Is there no party in America capable of perceiving a rational means of staying this bloodshed and strong enough to enforce its adoption? And if there is such a party, is it not full time they made their voices heard in the national councils? There surely must be honest men, humane men, patriotic men, Christian men, in the Federal States able to make, at least, an effort to avert the repetition of scenes which, though they may not shock the ignorant and unthinking, must needs make the judicious grieve. If the conflict is continued for the sake of securing an advantageous boundary-line in the

final adjustment of territory, that might surely be purchased at a cheaper price than that which is now being paid for it. If the war is persevered in for political purposes, to secure power to this or that faction, would it not be wise to push all parties aside and save the country, even at the sacrifice of both Republicans and Democrats, the supporters as well as the opponents of Mr. Lincoln and his section of politicians? If, as has been asserted, the war feeling is encouraged and maintained by the class of contractors who fatten on the profits to be derived from supplying the stores necessary for the army, why do not sensible and honest men at once rise in a body and proclaim that they will no longer be eaten up by such cormorants, and free the national shoulders of such vile incubi as these?

And can nothing be done from without to aid the development of a course of action which we hope and believe there are men in America capable of seeing and adopting? Should not the great Powers of Europe-and especially England and France-take some steps to bring about a cessation of the insane conflict which is desolating America and impoverishing every people on the earth? Some time ago, when the proposal to intervene by mediation or otherwise was made, we were told that the time was inopportune, and that we must wait. We have waited, and would now like to know what steps are being taken to make the voice of European public opinion felt in America. Is our Government watching for opportunities for beneficent action, and ready to act as such opportunities offer, or are they listless on-lookers, drifting along with the current, and letting the tragic course of events flow on uninterruptedly? There can be no doubt that public feeling in this country has decided that everything that can be done should be done to stay the useless waste of life on the fertile plains of America; and we hope the Government are doing their utmost to give effect to that feeling. We wish not to usurp the functions of Government, or to urge rash and inconsiderate measures; but matters are every day becoming more urgent; the evil is every day attaining greater magnitude; and the necessity for a remedy is every day more apparent. Where there is a will there is a way, in most things; and surely a way of stauching the unholy feud in America exists, and can be found if earnestly sought for.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN REVIEWING THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

On the 9th of April President Lincoln, accompanied by General Hooker, General Halleck, Mr. Seward, Mr. Santon, and other official personages, reviewed the army of the Potomac preparatory to its making that onward movement which, so far as we at present know, has been anything but satisfactory. How different must have its making that onward movement which, so far as we at present know, has been anything but s tisfactory. How different must have been the appearance and the spirits of the army on that 4th of April and on the 4th of May, one month later! On the one day the host looked proud, high-spirited, full of hope, and confident against the world in arms; on the other, worn, dispirited, baffled, and beaten, it had to mourn thousands lying dead in front of the position in which it was hemmed by a victorious and exultant foe. However, no fore-shadowing of coming disaster clouded the horizon on that sunny but had a will when the Endral troops mustered on the post. cold 4th of April, when the Federal troops mustered on the north bank of the Raupshannock for review by the chief magistrate of the State; and accordingly the some is thus jubilantly described by the correspondent of a New York paper:—

bank of the Racpshannock for review by the chief magistrate of the State; and accordingly the sche is thus jubilantly described by the correspondent of a New York paper:—

Hours slipped by, and the dark blue masses on the plateau grew larger, the banners more numerous, the rattle of drums more bewildering. The artillery came out, and the great guns that thundered at the heights of Fredericksburg pointed their muzzles over toward the white tents in the hollows, and the little rife cannon drew up by them briskly, as if proud of the work they did before Richmond, at Antietam, and over the pontoons down by the river. The columns were all in line, the men waited and grew impatient, and the battery horses, to amuse themselves in the cold, kicked each other's shins, and fiercely switched imaginary flies, and still the correge did not appear. The wind swept across the open country, stinging the fingers of the soldiers, playing mad pracks with caps, tugging at the flags upon the tall bending staffs, as if impatient at the delay, and the troops began to fall out one by one to stir themselves into warmth, when suddenly a volume of smoke burst up from the right, followed by another, and then another, while the sullen boom of the guns rolled across to the left, and announced the commencement of the drama. The cavalcade was imposing. The President, mounted upon a large bay, took the lead, followed by a brilliant throng of Generais, Colonels, and officers of lesser rank, while the lancers, with their fluttering pennants, and a troop of orderlies, gailoped after. Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by the Attorney-General and Captain Candler, of General Hooker's Staff, in a carriage drawn by four spanking bays and escorted by a squad of lancers, viewed the display from an eminence; but Master Lincoln, with characteristic enterprise, booted and spurred, rode bravely at the side of the Fresident. The artillery were quickly reviewed and passed of the field, when the President turned his attention to the infantry. The troops were drawn up i rested impatiently on the knoll; while the columns one by one continued to swing off from the latter, wind round before the President, and lose themselves in the distance. The afternoon were on, and the regiments, like waves at sea, wept after each other as regularly as before, the drums keep up their furious rattle, and the sunbeams, playing hide and seek, lost themselves among the soldiery; spectators grew tired of the ceaseless tramp, the bugles among the somery; spectators grew the dot do ceaseless tramp, the bugles and flutter of banners, and galloped home to their camps, and the President sat wearily upon his horse, waiting for the review to be ended.

At length the last regiment came up, dipped its colours and hammered its drums, vanished over the hill, and the cortége of Generals and orderlies cantered leisurely back to head-quarters.

THE LOSS OF THE ORPHEUS.—A despatch from the senior officer on the New Zealand station to the Admiralty gives an account of the efforts made to recover the bodies of the brave men who perished on board the Orpheus, and to give them Christian burial. The natives on the coast were most friendly, and rendered the parties every assistance. They had buried several of the bodies which had been east up on the beach before the arrival of the English party, and among others the body of Commodor's Burnett, which was, however, disinterred, removed to Aucklaud, and there buried with military honours. Above fifty bodies altogether have been found and buried by the natives and the party sent in search. Very few articles connected with the ship had been washed ashore, and nothing of the wreck appears above water but the stump of one of her masts.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The indifference of Parisians, and of Frenchmen in general, to the The indifference of Parisians, and of Frenchmen in general, to the comis g elections, is giving way as the period of the contest approaches, and an unusual degree of interest is now manifested in the result. The papers are almost exclusively devoted to the subject, and new candidates are daily coming forward. There seems great probability that the ranks of the Opposition will be increased, perhaps but thirdly in numbers but powerfully in talent, if success should attend the candidatures of MM. Thiers, Montalembert, Berryer, Odillon Barrot, and Prevost Paradol.

A case of great public interest is at present being discussed in one of the French legal tribunals—the claim made on behalf of the Duc d'Aumale against the Prefect of Police for the seizure of all the copies d'Aumale against the Prefect of Police for the seizure of all the copies of his "History of the Princes of Condé during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," The work, it may be remembered, was to have been published by Messrs. Michel Levy, but on the 19th of January last a commissary of police, by virtue of an order of the Prefect, seized the whole edition. The Prefect rests his defence upon the nature of his administrative powers, and denies that the Court has invisciteion in the case. arisdiction in the case.

ITALY.

The Opinione of Turin state on Saturday last that the Italian Government had been apprised of the organisation of a Bourbon expedition (under the command of Bourbon ex-officers sent from Rome) on the Albanian coast, for the purpose of conducting a number of Albanian brigands into the province of Puglia. In consequence, the Italian Government, after having dispatched several vessels to cruise of Albanian origanus into the province of Fugina. In consequence, the Italian Government, after having dispatched several vessels to cruise off the Albanian coast, requested the Porte to arrest the conspirators. Upon a domiciliary visit being made at the house of the Austrian Consul at Volona a quantity of arms and ammunition was discovered and seized, and three individuals at the Austrian Consulate were arrested.

PRUSSIA.

There appears to be little likelihood of the early settlement of the dispute between the Prussian Ministry and the Chamber of Deputes. The Ministry, indeed, made a show of yielding in a letter read to the Chamber on Saturday, which concluded by stating that "the Ministry have not asked that the President should relinquish his right of interrupting their spe-ches, but only that he should declare that he has no disciplioary privilege, especially that of calling the Ministers to order." The Chamber replied to this by passing a resolution refusing to make any alteration in a resolution adopted on the 15th inst, rejecting the demand of the Ministers to be exempted from the rules of the House, and summoning them to attend its sittings as required by law. The Chamber further resolved that, until the Ministers resumed their seats, they would not proceed with the question of the reorganisation of the army, and resolved that the debate on the address to the Crown should be placed upon the order of the day for the next sitting. On Tuesday and Wednesday the military Ministerial representatives from the department of the Marine were present at the meetings of the Committee upon the Budget. The appearance of these gentlemen caused great surprise among the members of the Committee.

Herr von Bismarck was present at Thursday's sitting of the Chamber There appears to be little likelihood of the early settlement of the

members of the Committee.

Herr von Bismarck was present at Thursday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, and read a Royal message, in which the King says:—

"The House has, indirectly, approved of the conduct of its President, which was in violation of the Constitutional rights of the Ministry. Such a position for the Ministers does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown. The King can only advise the Chamber to terminate such a state of things in order that the business of the House may be continued." be continued.

Herr Virchow moved that the Royal message be referred to the

Herr Virchow moved that the Royal message be referred to the Committee on the Address, as the Ministers had misinformed the King. This motion was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

At the ritting of the Upper House, on Wednesday, a vote of thanks, as proposed by a Committee, was passed to the King for the attitude taken up by the Government in the Polish question. Attacks of the most violent character upon the Chamber of Deputies took place during the debate. during the debate.

CREECE.

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The Greek deputation in Copenhagen are growing impatient of their protracted delay, and are pressing the Danish Government for a speedy decision regarding Prince William's acceptance of the Crown of Greece. Nevertheless, the Paris papers effire that at the Council of Ministers held in Copenhagen on the 16th, it was resolved that the answer of the Royal family to the deputation should be postponed until the 1st of June. Meanwhile, the condition of Athens is becoming very alarming. Some terrible outrages have recently occurred in the city. One outrage in particular has been alluded to by the English Envoy in a note which he addressed to the Provisional Government; and another called forth a similar remonstrance from the French representative. The Government in each case promised prompt and energetic measures of repression. prompt and energetic measures of repression.

In China the Franco-China—the latter evacuating the town after a siege of a month, during which they had twice repulsed the besiegers. The rebels had also evacuated S-aou-Son, and were falling back on Hang-Chow. The Nyenfen rebels had appeared in the neighbourhood of Tien-Tsin, and an encounter had ensued in which Acting Consul Gilson took part, and was seriously wounded.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

By accounts from Central America it appears that a war, which at the first outbreak was confined to the republics of Salvador and Guatemala, has now assumed a more serious aspect, and extended to the neighbouring States. On the 1st, ult, a large number of the Salvador troops were marched into Honduras, there to unite with the forces of that State, with the object of attacking and invading Nicaragua, which latter will be assisted in her defence by forces from Guatemala and Costa Rica. Trade was paralysed, while agricultural pursuits were being abandoned, the ordinary labourers of the country being forced away to take up arms. being forced away to take up arms.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

THE later news from Poland has been unfavourable to the insurgents; and, indeed, for some time past the detachments leaving Cracow have been frequently driven back and dispersed by the Russian troops, who, contrary to their former practice, committed none of those outrages which have rendered them so infamous. We had occasion last week to refer to the death of Colonel Nullo, the celebrated Garibaldian chief, at the battle of Olkutz. His horse had been shot and had fallen with him, and he was being raised by his men when he was himself struck in the breast with a rifle bullet. He died calling week the Lebister with a rifle bullet. died calling upon the Italians to rush forwards, and they ob yed the order and avenged him in the most heroic manner—sacrificing them a lves, but also killing an immense number of Russians. The grief caused among the Italians by the death of Nullo is said to have been most heartrending, and it attracted universal attention in the midst of the bat le. They called out his name, sobbed, shrieked, and by a general impulse rushed upon the enemy, when they for the most part

general impulse rushed upon the enemy, when they for the most paramet the same fate as their leader.

Amongst the most terrible of the recent reports is that of the atrocities of the Russian ra-kolniki, sectarians in Livonia, and colonists whose ancestors were expelled from Russia for their religious opinious and found a refuge in Poland. "The great majority of the ra-kolniki," says the Times' correspondent, "have only existed as such since the time of Peter and the reform of the Ru-sian Church by the Patriarch Nikon. These are the 'old believers,' who believe in old and hideous eikons; in an old mode of making the sign of the cross with two fingers and without the index, which, being the great snuffwith two fingers and without the index, which, being the great snuff-taking finger, is held impure; in the old fashion of not shaving (for not shaving (for man was made in the image of God), and of not smoking (for 'not that which goeth into the mouth, but that which cometh out of the

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

mouth defileth a man"). Some of the Russian sectarians have great faith in 'purification by fire,' or incendiarism as we should call it, and take a religious pleasure in tearing up passports, which they regard (with some reason) as 'marks of the beast' Others muritate themselves; others perform rices which may be traced to Paganism, and are as fanatical as the greatest fanatics of the Mohammedan East". It is quite certain that the Russian Government has, through its agents, worked on the fanaticism of these men and incided them against the Poles. They have been suddenly transformed into bands of maniacs, killing all the Poles who came in their way and beating out their brains with hammers and axes, breaking in o country bouses, plundering them and setting them on fire. Foorteen mansions have been robbed so completely that not a lock was left on the doors nor a piece of tapestry on the walls, and several were burned to the ground. The authorities make no attempt to prevent the outrages, which

authorities make no attempt to prevent the outrages, which being comm tted, and they keep sixty-seven Livonian gentle-prison at Dunaborg simply because the enraged raskolniki tit to seize them, tie their arms, and forward them to that

men in prison at Dunaborg simply because the enraged raskolniki thought fit to seize them, tie their arms, and forward them to that town under escort.

It is said that the number of wounded and insurgent soldiers brought to Wilna has been so great that General Nazimoff, the Governor, has sent to St. Petersburg for 2°00 beds, 20 surgeons, and instruments of surgery. It is said the insurgents had sufficient arms, they would very soon clear the province of Russian troops. The insurrection is likewise both general and popular throughout Samegitia. It is now described as having broken out in four districts of Podolia. Three insurgent corps have made their appearance in the districts of Wladimir and Luck. The whole of Ukrania is in a state of insurrection, with the exception of the districts of Czerkask and Czechryn, where the nobility are favourable to Russia. An insurrectionary proclamation has been issued, recognising the rights of the Russian nationalities, and a provisional insurgent chief has been proclaimed in the Ukraine. The Invalide Russe announces that Colonel Narbutt, the most experienced soldier and active chief among the Lithuaniar, insurgents, was killed on the 4th of May in an engagement with a Russian c lumn, commanded by Colonel Tmoffiesen. It is reported that Gen ral Berg has announced that he will burn and destroy until the insurrection is crusked, and has asked for 30,000 fresh troops from St. Petersburg, while all that are disposable are being sent into Poland. A great part of the soldiers on leave of abence have already joined their regiments.

The Provincial Revolutionary Committee for Lithuania recently published a reply to the Imperial ukase granting an amnesty, which says:—

As the object of the insurrection is not to obtain concessions from the says:—

As the object of the insurrection is not to obtain concessions from the imperor, but to establish the independence of the whole of Poland within the frontiers which existed before its partition, the national struggle shall protune until the last Muscovite soldier has been driven from these Polish rovinces, or till the last Polish army has ceased to fight.

the frontiers which existed before its partition, the national struggle shall continue until the last Muscovite soldier has been driven from these Polish provinces, or till the last Polish army has ceased to fight.

The 13th of May, the term fixed for the expiration of the amnesty, passed without any noticeable event taking place in Warsaw.

The telegrams from Warsaw represent the National Committee as becoming daily more bold in the issue of proclamations regulating the government of the country. One of the larer proclamations relates to financial operations, and declares all financial acts and ordinances of the Russian Government to be null and void, and another forbids the Parisian banker, M. Alexandre Laski accepting the presidency of the Warsaw Bank. The Luthuanian Provisional Government has issued a proclamation emancipating the peasants of Volh, nia, and assuring to them religious liberty and the partition of all landed property.

B. ther negotiations, it is said, are being carried on by the great Powers on the subject of Poland. It is stated that England, backed by France, has proposed to Russia:—1. The conclusion of an armistice for one year. 2. The Polish fortresses to remain in the possession of Russian troops. 3. Organisation immediately of a Polish Administration. 4. No person implicated in this last insurrection shall be arressed or accused. These propositions, we are assured, left London on the 8th of May, approved of by France. Austria, we likewise learn has made the following propositions to the Cabinet of St. Peter-burg:—1. A full amnesty. 2. National representation on the same system as the Provincial Diet of Galicia 3. A Polish Administration, 4. Entire religious liberty. 5. The Polish language declared official for educational and administra ive purpsess.

Paris papers state that the Holy See is preparing a memorandum on the sufferings of the Ca holic Church in Poland. The French Ambassador in Constantinople has invited the Ottoman Government to join the European appeal to Russia on behalf

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The great feature of the news from America is the battles in Virginia between the arm's under Hooker and Lee respectively, details of which will be found below.

The Confederate force which recently occupied Morgantown, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, captured four companies of militia belonging to the town. It then proceeded to Fairmount and engaged the Federals under Colonel Mulligan, who were defending the railroad bridge which spars the Monorgahela near that place. After a short conflict the Federals were beaten, and the bridge, the finest on the road, was totally destroyed. The Confederates took 250 of Colonel Mulligan's men prisoners, but the loss in kill d and wounded on either side is not known.

nown.
s reported, viâ Memphis on the 30th, that a body of Confederate
ry had made a raid into Central Mississippi and destroyed twenty
of the Mississippi Central Railroad and a large quantity of arms

res. he 21st ult. General Banks occupied Opelousas and Washington, On the 21st uit General Banks's intention was to proceed northward, to form a junction with the forces under Admirals Farragut and Porter and General Grant, designing thereby the complete severance of the Confederate line of communication for supplies from Texas to Port

Hudson.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandingham was arrested by a military force at his residence at Dayton, Ohio, on the 9th inst., by the order of General Bornside, and carried to Cincinnati. An attempt made by his friends in Dayton to rescue him from the soldiers was unsuccessful.

GREAT BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

GREAT BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

THE FIGHT AT CHANCELLOSVILLE.

THE movement of General Hooker across the Rappahannock has, as anticipated, resulted in a series of desperate encounters, in which an immense sacrifice of life has occurred, but which, as far as yet known, have not been productive of anything decisive. The Federial leader crossed the Rappahannock at two points or three points, both above and below Fredericksburg; the great bulk of his army, however, said to number 100,000 m n, doing so several miles higher up the stream than the scene of Burnside's disconfiture in December last, while a corps of 20,000 passed over at or below Fredericksburg. The object of General Hooker seems to have been to turn the flank of General Lee's army with his main body, while the 20,000 troops mentioned should occupy his a tention is front, and so far succeeded as to reach a place called Chancellorsville, about twenty miles from Richmond. The Confederate General, of course, was under the necessity of checking the attempt, and accordingly attacked Hooker's force, and fought them for three days, the result of the first two of which are known, but, as to the third, the Government at Washington refused to publish any in ellipence. The fighting took place on Saturday, the 2nd, Sunday the 3rd, and, it is believed. Monday, the 4th instant. The correspondent of the New York Times, after describing the positions of the opposing armies, thus details the occurrences of the 2nd and 3rd:—

In the morning of the 2nd, as we stood on the balcony of Chancellor's

he morning of the 2nd, as we stood on the balcony of Chancellor's, attention was aroused by a sharp rattle of musketry coming from mm of rebels coming up by the main Fredericksburg plank-road, by in front of us. Knapp's battery, however, which was planted by in front of the position, opened upon them, and, after a few rounds

Caused them to retire. At four the rebels are moving down in force on the plank-road, where we had a little before made the reconnaissance. Geary's division of Slocum's corps is sent in on the double quick into the woods—their bayonets flashing in the sunlight. A sharp contestensues, and in a few minutes they come back in disorder. A portion of Kane's brigade, composed of raw troops, had broken, and thrown the column into confusion. An aide from Slocum comes to ask General Hooker if he can have reinforcemens. "No! he must hold his own. Howard will, of course, support him from the right. Let Geary's division, however, be thrown to the right of the road, so that the artillery may be able to sweep the enemy on the left." This treatment presently repaired the damage and checked the hope of the rebels being able to pierce our centre. Folied in this, they now prepared to make a still more desperate dash on our right flank. We were aware that they had been massing against that point all the afternoon; and the terrific treble of the demoniac yell with which the rebels always rush into battle announced their approach from the woods by the Culpepper plank-road. Jackson's whole corps, reinforced by D. H. Hill's division, numbering in all 40,000 men, had precipitated themselves on Howard's corps, forming our extreme right wing. This corps is composed of the divisions of Schurz, Steinwehr, and Devin, and consists in great part of German troops. Without waiting for a single volley from the rebels, this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks, and commenced coming, panic-stricken, down the road towards head-quarters. Our right was thus completely turned, and the rebels in a fair way of doubling us up. Hooker's dispositions were made in a moment. Whom, of all others, should he send in a this fearfully critical moment but he darling child of his own creation—his own old corps, now commanded by deneral Berry. "General!" shouted the commander, "throw your men into the breach—receive the enemy on your

enemy, and many of the companies had lost heavily in men themselves, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy was now no longer in our rear, but had been shoved down directly in our front, and is now directly between us and our forces in Fredericksburg, and we are again in an intrenched and formidably-fortified position. The enemy has gained some ground, it is true, but at the sacrifice of the flower of his force, five of his seven divisions having been cut to pieces in the effort, and over 2000 of them have fallen into our hands.

During the afternoon the enemy has made several attempts to force our lines, particularly at the apex of our position, near the Chancellor House, but Captain Weed has massed a large quantity of artillery in such a position as to repulse with great loss everything placed within its range. The enemy tried several batteries and regiments at that point at different times during the afternoon, and they were literally destroyed by the fire of our terrible guns. Nothing can live within their range.

The rebel prisoners report that General A. P. Hill was killed this forenoon, during the sanguinary conflict his division had with General Berry's division. General Berry was himself killed while gallanty fighting with his brave men.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, dating from "near

General Berry was himself killed while gallantly fighting with his brave men.

The corre-pondent of the New York Herald, dating from "near the battle field," on Monday night, says:—

Heavy firing in the direction of Chancellorsville began at an earlier hour to-day, and has continued ever since. There has been a great battle in the immediate vicinity. Large reinforcements had come up for the enemy, apparently from Richmond, which seems to render it probable that the railroad had not been cut. In regard to what has been done in the expedition to cut the railroad, and as to the whereabouts of General Stoneman, who had been sent out with the whole Federal cavalry to accomplish this object, all is doubt and uncertainty. No positive advices of the success of that expedition have been received. We have only rumours and hopes. Had General Stoneman's force met with disaster we would have heard of it from the enemy's men. But had it not, we ought to have heard of it in another way, and very practically, before this. Reports from the fi-ld are favourable, and we feel every combined that General Hooker will be able to hold his position in front of Ely's Ford, which, though his right is swayed back somewhat, is

extent to which the enemy has received or will receive reintorcements.

Still later accounts state that the withdrawal of Hooker's advanced columns beyond Chancellorsville on the 2nd, and the probacted and terrific fighting of the 3rd, had left the Federal line of battle lying on the edge of the woods three-quarters of a mile north of Chancellorsville, crossing the main road leading to United States' Ford. General Hooker was busy throughout the 4th and 5th intrenching his line,

It is reported from New York that "the 4th was a quiet day until late in the afternoon, when Hooker advanced a division of the 5th Corps for the purpose of feeling for the enemy and ascertaining his position. The column moved out in line of battle across the fields and into the woods, in the direction of Fredericksburg. Soon after skumishers had entered the woods they met the skirmishers of the enemy, driving them back. Our mann body then pushed on and soon found a large body of the enemy drawn up in a formidable double line of battle, on a slope facing the main position. A brisk action ensued, last ng half an hoor, during which time the musketry fire was nearly equal to that of Sunday. Our batteries also opened on the ascertained position of the enemy, and they were soon compelled to fall back, somewhat in disorder. Our troops then returned to the main line and rested. Nothing further has been done in that direction."

THE FEDERAL ATTACK ON FERBERICKSBURG.

While the battle was raging near Cnancellorsville General Sedgwick, at the head of his corps of 20,000 men, made an attack on the Confederate lines at Fredericksburg. This part of the operations is described as follows by the New York Times correspondent:—

The going down of the sun on Saturday found our troops of the left scattering out on both sides of the river, some two miles below the city. Under cover of night, Generals Howe and Newton crossed over the river. About two o'clock in the morning orders came to move at once on the enemy. The object of this movement to the city was to storm the first line of rebel earthworks above, which General Summer attempted in vain to take last December, losing 7000 men in the effort. About half-past five o'clock in the morning Cochrane's old brigade (Newton's division), now commanded by Colonel Shaler, and led by him in person, charged over the plain, and succeeded in nearly reaching the stone wall, but were obliged to fall back. The 62nd New York, it is said, endeavoured to storm the works before this hour of the mor having the "light brigade" charge the heights. Colonel Bunham, commanding, moved his forces along under the protection of abandoned earth works and the hillside formed by the sloping down of the plain near the city until he had arrived in front of the most formidable position, known a the "Slaughter Pen." Knapsacks and any article of clothing which might mpede their rapid movement were cast aside by the men, and they wer deployed. At twenty minutes past eleven the lion-hearted men rose fron their feet. Every one of the thousand spectators on the hills in the rear help is breath in terrible suspense, expecting to see them all the next momen prostrate in the dust. "Forward!" cried the General, and they dashed for ward on the open plain, when instantly there was poured upon them a mosterrific discharge of grape and canister. Many lay dead, but not one faltered Full 400 yards must be passed over before gaining the stone wall. As the press forward, delivering the battle cheer, which is heard above the roar cartillery, the rebel guns further to the left are turned upon them. But they falter not. A moment more they have reached the stone wall scaled the sides, are clambering the green bank of the bluff, and, precisel as the city clock struck, they rush over the embrasure of the rebel guns and he heights are ours. The enemy, with the except on of the cannoniers, field is wild confusion, scoreting themselves in the houses, woods, and wherever place of concealment was afforded. The guns captured proved to be the Washington Artillery, the battery so highly complimented by General Le in his report of the last battle of Fredericksburg, and which has figured mor or less since the outbreak of the rebellion.

The rebels succeeded in getting one gun away to some distance, when the force which had gone round to flank the battery perceived it, and, immediatel starting in hot pursuit, captured it with seventy-five prisoners. A waggon train was ahead, which they might have secured had they not received order to proceed no further.

RECAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG BY THE CONFEDERATES.

The sta e of matters at Fredericksburg, however, was soon changed. The New York Herald thus reports subsequent events there:

It would appear that after the struggle of the 3rd General Lee detached a large body of his main army to go down and meet General Sedgwick. It is also known that General Longstreet was rapidly getting into his rear at that time. Early on the morning of the 4th large masses of rebels appeared on the heights to the east of Fredericksburg, which had been partially evacuated by our forces in order to strengthen Sedgwick's column. Those remaining made but a brief resistance, and relinquished the position to the enemy, having first removed all their guns. Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg, the particulars of which have not been received; but it is supposed to have been an effort to hold the rebels from moving up to reinforce the body engaged against Sedgwick. In this, however, we were unsuccessful. It is generally understood that this force was Longstreet's column, just arrived from Suffolk. General Sedgwick was hotly engaged throughout the entire day, the enemy pressing him at all points, and cutting him up badly. His men were obliged to give way before the overwhelming masses of the enemy, and his discomfuture seemed certain, when the gallant Vermont brigade made a noble charge, repulsing the rebels in fine style and securing the safety of that portion of the army. The slaughter of the enemy in this action, which occurred in close proximity to Banks Ford, is without parallel in the history of warfare, considering the number of men engaged. Whole brigades of rebels were literally wiped out, but their force was so many times greater than that at the command of General Sedgwick that it was impossible he could hold his position, and he therefore concluded to extricate himself by recrossing the river.

wiped out, but their force was so many times greater than that at the command of General Sedgwick that it was impossible he could hold his position, and he therefore concluded to extricate himself by recrossing the river. This hazardous expedient was attempted and successfully carried out between midnight and two 'clock on the morning of the 5th.

The enemy held positions with their artillery raking our bridges, over which Sedgwick was obliged to move his men, necessarily creating some confusion in our ranks as the columns moved over, and causing considerable loss of life. They also pressed hotly upon his rear when they discovered he was retreating, and harassed him incessantly. But he succeeded in getting his force over, as above stated, in wonderful good order, and marched immediately in the direction of United States' Ford, to join the main army under Hockey. At daybreak the rebels had obtained a position on the hills on the south bank of the Rappahannock, scarcely two miles below United States' Ford, and commenced a vigorous shelling of our trains lying posted on the north side of the river, close to the Ford. Several men were injured by these shells, and one or two killed.

and commenced a vigorous streaming to the stream of the publication of the above account of Sedgwick's disconfiture was delayed as long as possible, and bears evident marks of "cooking," the circumstances attending the recrossing of the river being put as mildly as possible, and the "wiping-out" of whole brigades of the Confederates being a palpable exaggeration.

IRELAND.

AMERICAN RECRUITING AGENTS IN CORK COUNTY.—Two Americans agents paid a visit to Charleville on Saturday. They came by the Duttrain, and brought with them a number of persons whom they had enling for the construction of a railway in America. They wanted others, hower and they thought that Charleville might furnish them. To the people, what tendance at market had brought into town, they accordingly address themselves, presenting most promising prospects and offering most seduce wages. The thoughtless listeners were soon caught, and were ready to once engage for embarkation. However, Mr. Clancy, D.L., hearing it, went to the parish priest (Mr. Leader), who accompanied him the scene of operations, told the people that it was not for a railway, for war the enlisters wanted them, and informed the latter that if they not decamp they would be given in charge to the police. They took hint, and fifty persons whom they had engaged thus fortunately escaped.

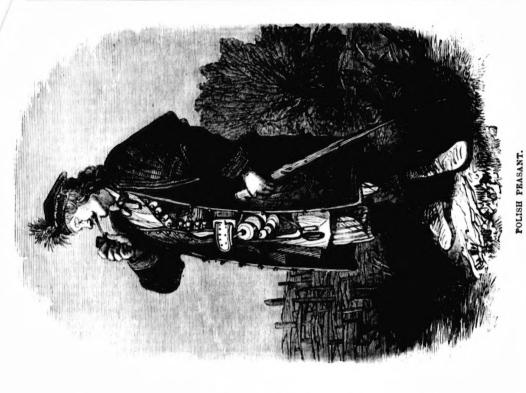
A LADY IN THE PULPIT.—On Monday evening Miss M'Kenny, a nat

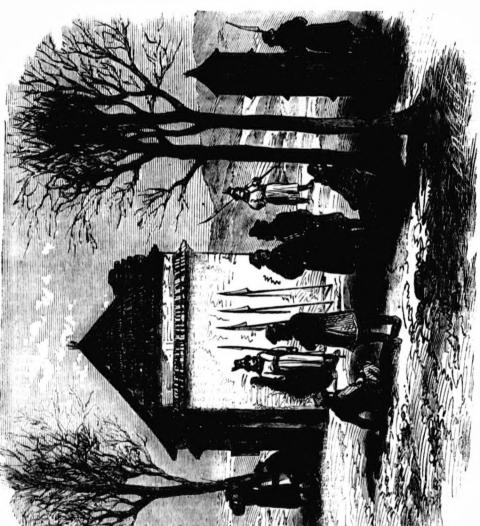
A LADY IN THE PULPIT.—On Monday evening Miss M'Kenny, a na f the county of Cavan, preached in Langrish-place Methodist Cha lublin, to a crowded congregation. She has been for some years preach throughout other parts of Ireland, and has now for the first time occupie ulpit in the metropolis. Her manner is pleasing—nothing bold or mascu

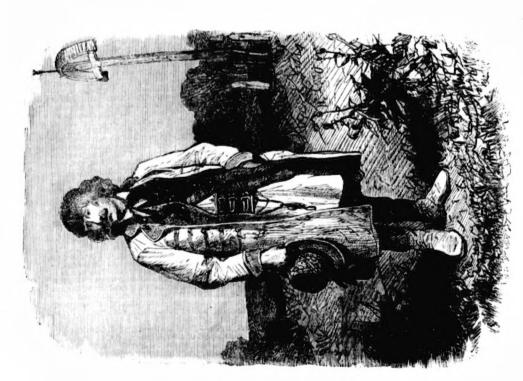
THE QUEEN AND M. GUIZOT.—"Queen Victoria," says the Debats, "is said to have just sent to Mome Guizot a magnificent copy of the "speeche land Addresses of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort," to the French trans atton of which work that gentleman had written a preface. This volume is bound in white moreoto, and upon the flyleaf the following words are written in the queen's own hand:—"To M Guizot, in remembrance of the best of men and with the expression of graftude for the sincere homage which he had rendered to him, from his unfortunate widow—Victoria R. Can anything be more touching and more noble than this simplicity in grandeur and is grief?"

a fire broke out in the timber-yard of Mr. Alderman Neill, in Sherbo street, Strangeways, Manchester. Before the fire-brigade could be brou up, the flames had got well hold of the timber, and the result was that greatest amount of water that could be thrown upon the fire failed to ex greatest amount of water that could be thrown upon the fire failed be guish it. The whole contents of the timber-yard were destroyed, at cottage property in the neighbourhood suffered severely. The heat intense that, despite a wind in the teeth of the flames, the Britannia W. Messrs. Muir, machinists, on the opposite side of the street, caught were also partially destroyed. Mr. Neill was insured to the am £7000, but the loss is estimated at nearly £14,000.

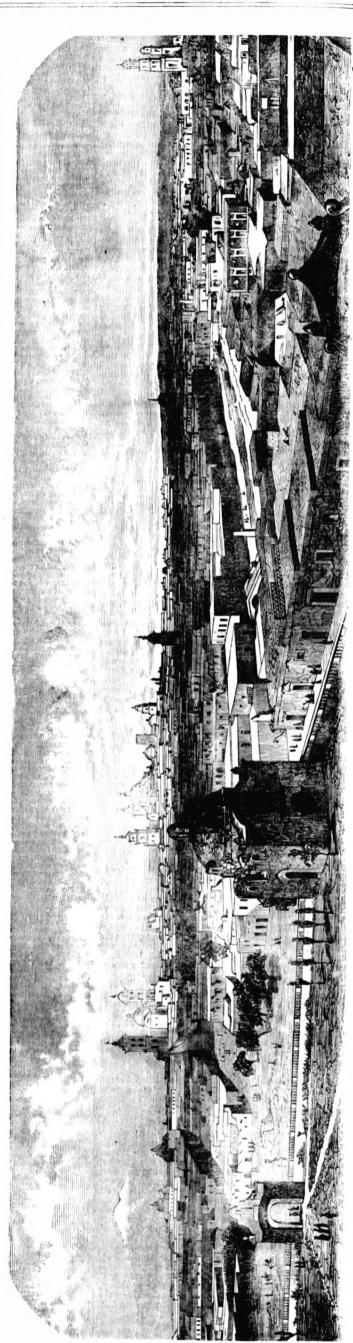




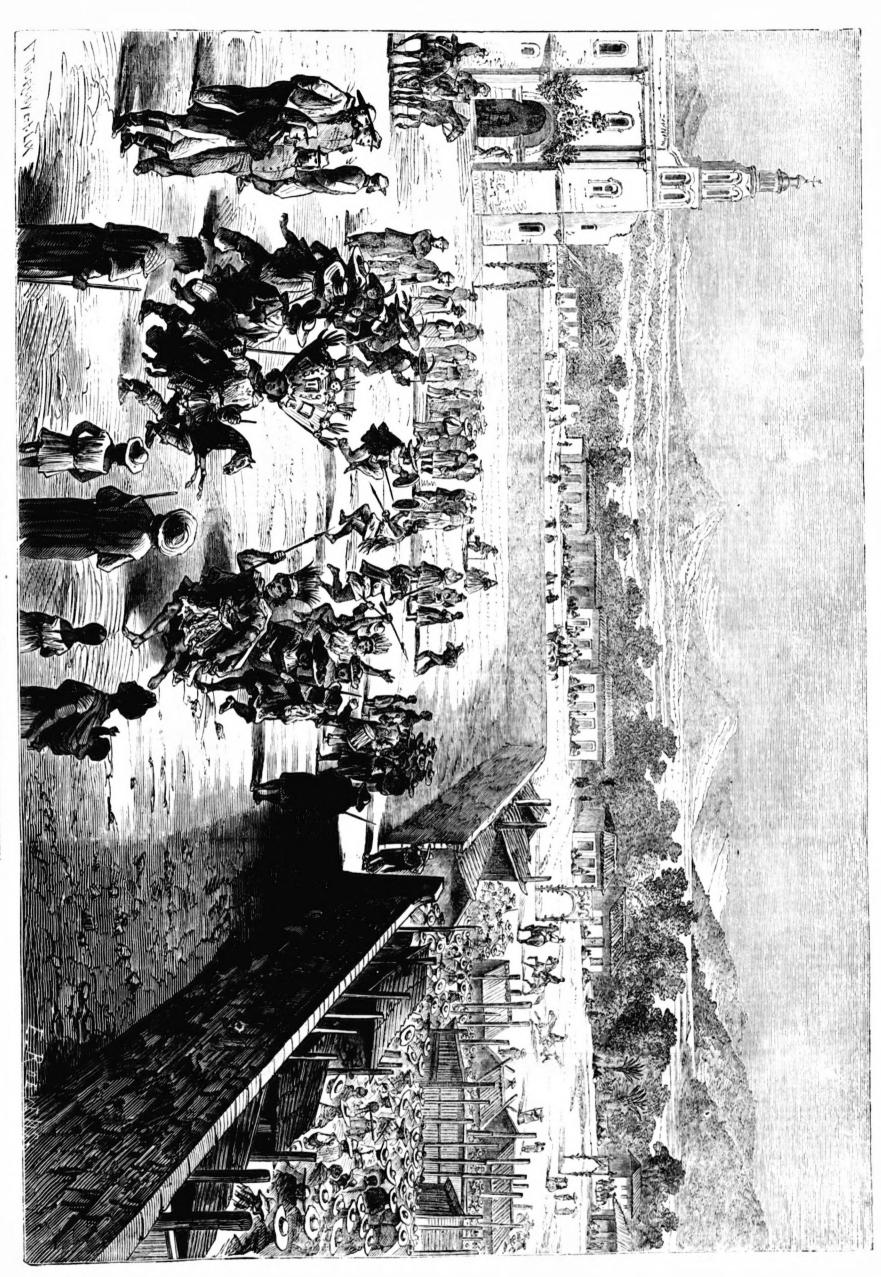












THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

PUEBLA.

THE intelligence of the taking of Puebla by the French troops has THE intelligence of the taking of Puebla by the French troops has been completely established, and from this in portant success we may expect a more rapid progress of the French army in Mexico. On the 29th of March this strong position was carried, with the exception of two forts, and, though the stubborn resistance which was off-red may have given rise to the rumours of defeat and failure which were current for a time, it is now certain, from the despatches of General Forey himself, that the 2nd of April the French occupied so much of the town of Puebla as promised them speedy possession of the remainder. remainder.

himself, tha the 2nd of April the French occupied so much of the town of Puebla as promised them speedy possession of the remainder.

It was at Puebla that the chief, and perhaps the only, battle of the war was likely to be fought. This town lies about midway on the slope of territory by which the accent is made from the sea-coast to the table-land on which the city of Mexico is built. The advance of the French from Vera Cruz to the capital would be opposed, it was well known, at this point, and on the events of the struggle the immediate results of the war would probably depend. The details of the battle are full of interest, and will carry the reader back to the campaigns of the French in old Spain. La Puebla appears in the description of the French in old Spain. La Puebla appears in the description cancily like a second Saragossa, in which a vast curvent of massive stone is converted into an almost impregnable citadel, while every house is fortified after its own fashion and held by a desperate garrison. The French were rather short of ammunition, and could not rely upon artillery for doing the work of the bayonet. The assault, therefore, was a very serious affair; but it was successful.

According to the report of General Forey, the attack on Fort San Xavier was fixed for the 29th of March, and this fort was defended on its western side by a bastion, on the north by a curtain, on the east by a half-moon covering the entrance on the town side, and on the south by an irregular bastion. These works, forming a continuous enceinte, surrounded a vast construction which comprised a Penitentiary connected with the Convent of San Xavier. The whole of this soild structure had a length of 180 metres and a width of 80 metres. It contained three inner courts and various outhouses. The approaches were covered by accessory defensive works, and flanked by numerous works still intact. The defence, therefore, was easy, and the internal arrangements allowed it to be made to the last extremity. It was indispensable to get poss

between three hills, at about six miles from the river Atoyac and seventy-five miles east-south-east of Mexico.

The immediate approaches to the town are but little in its favour. In the faubourgs, which abound in dust or mud, according to the season, nothing but ruin and misery are to be met with. But the paved streets are built with mathematical precision, and cross each o her at right angles. By degrees, as the centre is approached, the houses b-come more gay in appearance, the heavy masses of the convents are distinguished, and the large square is arrived at, bordered on one side by the cathedral, and on the other by the Government palace. Among the public buildings of Puebla must be distinguished the churches, which, by their dimensions, the richness of their decorations, and the number of their paintings and sculptures, are not excelled in the old world. The faithful have liberally contributed their wealth and their labour for the embellishment of the buildings devoted to religion. Next to the cathedral, the College of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Episcopal Palace, the Convent of St. Francis, and that of St. Dominique are the most remarkable. The Convent of St. Francis preserves a statue of the Virgin, which, according to tradition, came into America with Hernando Cortez. When the great captain had no longer any need of it he gave it to his ally Axotecall, of Tlaxcala. This is the least popular of all the saints among the Mexicans, for it bears the epithet of "Victorious," which reminds them of their defeat. The present population of Puebla is estimated at 63,000 souls, and was formerly much more considerable. Not only the convents contained more people, but the manufactories, which are now much reduced, occupied a large number of workmen. Puebla was celebrated for its hats, cotton stuffs, earthenware, soaps, and saddlery articles. It now scarcely lives but upon its former reputation. Its staple industry consists in the production of small figures of wax, which are remarkable for the correctness of their f

INDIAN FETE AT SANTA ANNA.

INDIAN FETE AT SANTA ANNA.

The experiences of the French soldiers are probably so romantic that the long delay necessary to gain any decided advantage is partially compensated by the excitement of a grand tropical country and the thousand discoveries which have so long awaited new pioneers to follow on the footstepe of the first Spanish conquerors. We have already published an engraving of that great forest where the cavalry held their bivouac. Our Illustration this week, taken from the drawing of Lieutenant Brunet, represents an Indian fête at a little village called "Santa Anna," near Orizaba. The entertainment was conducted by a band of Indians dressed in fancy costumes, more or less representing the Spaniards of Cortez and the soldiers of Montezuma, who, after meeting in the church where they heard mass, came out into the great square, where a large crowd had already assembled. Here they invoked Montezums with cries and gestures of violent appeal, afterwards performing a sort of pantomime, supposed to represent the first negotiations between the Spaniards and the chiefs of Mexico and the whole drama of the conquest. This historical burlesque concluded with a wild, heterothe spaniards and the chiefs of mexico and the whole drama of the conquest. This historical burlesque concluded with a wild, heterogeneous cance, conducted by a fresh band of Indians, dre-sed with true barbaric splendour, and a company of women, whose appearance was even more fantastic. Previous to the execution of the dance a was even more fantastic. Previous to the execution of the dance a procession was formed, which marched to the clang of a band composed of almost every European instrument, and played entirely with out regard to harmony. To this deafening accompaniment the subsequent evolutions were performed. In the first rank of the dancers appeared San Yago, attired as a savage, sitting on a gilded hobbyhorse, and holding a cross and a sword, one in each hand. Behind him Hernando Cortez and his companions executed an interminable saraband; while Montezuma and his followers joined in a more complicated teat of terpsichorean skill, and exhibited marvels of intricacy in the way of extravagantly comic figures.

The strangeness of the spectacle was not a little enhanced by the

The strangeness of the spectacie was not a native emanaged by and unbroken gravity of the performers, who maintained their Indian stolidity in the midst of the most difficult or the most exciting passages; and it could be easily perceived that the belief in the return of Montezuma still holds a place in their national creed.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.-NO. 212'

THE FRIDAY MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

THE FRIDAY MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

"What about Friday? There seems to be some mystery about your Friday sittings. Only a week or two back there was a complaint that Government did not make a House on a Friday night. Why should Government make a House? Members, too, regretted some change that had been made. What was that change? And then, only last week, Mr. Layard on Friday seems to have made some blunder on that China question very offensive to Mr. Liddell, who introduced it. Now, all this is very misty to us; do tell us what it all means. We look to you as our instructor and guide in all matters Parliamentary." Such, or something similar, have been the queries put to us from several quarters during the last week. And now, as in duty bound, we proceed to answer these queries as concisely as we can. First, then, as to the change spoken of. On Friday night, until about two years ago, the first motion which came under discussion was, "That the House at its rising do adjourn to Monday next." This motion was rendered nece-sary by a standing order, to wit, "that, unless the House order to the contrary, the House shall meet every day except Sundays at the usual hour." Now the House, except on special occasions, does not contrary, the House shall meet every day except Sandays at the usual hour." Now the House, except on special occasions, does not choose to meet on Saturday; and to escape a Saturday's meeting it was necessary to move the adjournment till Monday. Well, as we all remember, this motion for adjournment came to be a great nuisance. All sorts of discussions were introduced, and very frequently it was midnight before the motion was put and carried, and there was no possibility of escape. You could not count the House out; you could not adjourn it; for if you had done one or the other before the motion had been carried the House must have met on the Saturday. And so the talkers had the House by the ears. Every man who could you could not adjourn it; for it you had one one of the other before the motion had been carried the House must have met on the Saturday. And so the talkers had the House by the ears. Every man who could not get a hearing on any other night was safe on Friday night, and Friday night became at last a carnival for bores—a sort of preserve-ground for incompetents, who could disport themselves for any length of time without fear of counts-out or adjournments before their eyes. At last this arrangement became an intolerable nuisance, and was altered; and it was resolved that in future the House, at its rising on Friday night, should, without formal motion made, stand adjourned until Monday at the usual hour. But as a compensation to independent members and to talkers generally it was agreed that the Government should always place "Supply" upon the paper as the first "order of the day," that said independent members might introduce motions upon going into Committee of Supply, and said talkers make speeches, de omnibus rebus, as they used to do upon the motion for the adjournment. "Wherein lies the difference, then?" we think we hear some of our readers say. The difference lies here: under the old rule, as we have shown, no count out was possible, and there was, therefore, no possibility of stopping difference lies here: under the old rule, as we have shown, no countout was possible, and there was, therefore, no possibility of stopping
a bore when once he got possession of the House, because if you had
counted out the House it must have met on Saturday. But now a
count-out can be worked just as well on Friday as it can or any other
day, and it is wonderful how the wholes me fear of a count-out
restrains men from bringing forward foolish motions, keeps discussion within due bounds, and compels bores to compress their
elequence into a reasonable space. Thus much, then, for the change
which has been talked of. which has been talked of.

THE NO HOUSE.

The No House.

The "no House" on that Friday may be dismissed in a few words. It was said that Government conspired to have "no House." It was said that on the change noticed above being made Government promised always to make a House on Friday, and Lord Palmerston waggishly expressed his regret that no House was made—gave a sort of half promise that the thing should not occur again. Now, on each of these topics a word or two. Government did not conspire to make "no House." There was no conspiracy. The whip of neither party was present. It was a genuine, spontaneous action. Members from both sides of the House were present in the lobby in sufficient numbers to make two Houses. But Lord Robert Montagu had a motion upon the paper, and with one accord, and quite spontaneously, both Whigs and Conservatives refused to go in. Neither is it true that the Government promised to make a House on Friday. Why should Government make a House when it has no business to bring on? It is an old rule, that Government beathed to independent members said independent members must make and keep the House. And this is a wholesome rule, if we think of it. If forty members will not come or stop to hear Lord R or Mr. H., not even forty of their own friends, it seems to be pretty clear that what they have to say is not, in the opinion of their friends, very important; and it is unreasonable to expect that the Government should force their people to keep the House merely that two or three incompetents may spout for an hour or two what nobody wants to hear.

CHARGE AGAINST LAYARD.

On Friday in last week the House got into a muddle. The original

On Friday in last week the House got into a muddle. The original motion before the House was that the Speaker do now leave the chair, meaning that the House do resolve itself into Committee of Supply. To this motion Mr. Liddell moved an amendment that ce tain papers meaning that the House do resolve itself into Committee of Supply. To this motion Mr. Liddell moved an amendment that ce tain papers connected with China be laid upon the table, and proceeded to make a long speech in support of his motion. He was followed by Mr. H. Baillie, who, of course, also made a speech. And these two by their dreary talk nearly emptied the House. On the Government side there might be twelve members, on the Opposition about six, lounging list-lessly on the benches. Mr. Layard, however, was in his place, and was diligently taking notes to enable him to reply; and as ma ters stood, it seemed as if this Chinese debate would go on, as Chinese debates generally do, for several hours; for was not the inevitable Colonel Sykes upon the watch, and surely on China Mr. White will also have something to say. But, strange to say, the debate suddenly came to an end, and in the most Indicous way. When Mr. H. Baillie, having seconded the movion, sat down, Mr. Speaker rose to put the question, and this he did in due form—"The original motion was that I do now leave the chair, since which an amendment has been moved to leave out the words after 'now,' in order to insert the following words (to wit, Mr. Liddell's amendment). The question which I have to put is that the words proposed to be let out stand part of the question." And here he looked round, expecting that some one would rise to continue the debate. No one, however, stirred. Sykes was away for the moment. Layard seemed glued to his seat as if by a spell; Seymour Fitzgerald sat watching Layard. Until, at last, the Speaker, tired of waiting, put the question, "Those that are for it, say Aye, those that are against it, say No; the Ayes have it;" and then again, emphatically, "the Ayes have it;" and then ag not. Leyard answered in surstance as follows:—"Besides the question mooted by the hon, member for Northumberland (Mr Liddell), there are four other questions on the paper relating to foreign affairs, all to be moved as amendments upon the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair. By the rules of the House I can only speak once all to be moved as amendments upon the most can only speak once do leave the chair. By the rules of the House I can only speak once upon this motion. It was necessary, therefore, that I should wait till all these amendments had been made before I rose to address the House. But if the hon member for Rooddale (Mr. Cohden) was so interested in the question, why did he not arise to prolong the debate?" This is the substance of Mr. Layard's answer; and herein he was most be substance of Mr. Layard's naswer to all the questions, He could speak but once in answer to all the questions, entirely right. He could speak but once in answer to all the questions, and he was strictly in order in waiting until he should have all these questions before him. The fact is that this was a case of being caught in your own trap. At least four gentlemen wanted to speak, but neither wished to speak until Mr. Layard had spoken, and whilst they were waiting for him to rise the inexorable flat of the Speaker was given and they could not speak at all. We have seen this happen before. More than once has Mr. Fitzgerald been so caught. It was a struggle, as our readers will see, for the last word. A said to himself, "I will not speak till B has spoken;" B said, "I will not speak till A has spoken;" and C said, "I will not rise till both A and B

have spoken;" and whilst these gentlemen were each watching the other, suddenly Mr. Speaker rose and put the question, and then neither could speak. Well, it is not of much consequence. The Session is not over yet. Sykes, and Fitzgerald, and White will find further opportunities to deliver themselves of their speeches. For speeches are not like poor Mr. Sterr's fish, which if not consumed to-night is unpresentable tomorrow. Sometimes we wish that they were so. But, alast as we have too often to experience, when once a speech has been cooked we are sure to have it served up in some form or other, or, possibly, in many forms. It was only the other ay that Mr. Ferrand presented us with a hash of stale speeches which were originally prepared lixteen years ago, and they were just as good as ever. The material the same; the flavour the same; and the condiments as fiery, if only the tasts for such things had not changed. The dish was just as good as it was when it was first cooked; but in sixteen years the taste of the guests had altered.

MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

was just as good as it was when it was first cocked; but in sixteen years the taste of the greests had altered.

MARQUIS OF BARTINGTON.

We shall not soon forget the effect upon certain members of the house, and they not few in number, of the announcement that the Marquis of Hartington was to be the Under Secretary for War, and take the management of the business of the War Department in the House. 'It is an insult to the House.' said one. 'The checkiest thing I ever heard of," said another; 'but it is like old Pam.' "It is very bad, I must confess," said a cautious old gentleman, who has iiv d long enough to speak with reserve. "However, let us trust there may be more in him than we know." "Ah! there's nothing in him, I'll venture to say; and if he had not been a Duke's son he would have stood no more chance of being Under Secretary for War than I should," exclaimed a young sprig, as he lounged against the door of the House, And perhaps this was the strongest condemnation of the appointment that had been uttered; for only think of young "Noddy" as Under Secretary for War, or, indeed, in any other office, except it might be one of those snug traditional berths in which a man has nothing to do but to take his salary and hold his tongue! The appointment, however, was certainly a very strange one to outsiders, by which we mean those who have never been within the charmed circle of the "Upper Ten," and have no means of knowing more of the scions of the great houses than one can gather from their looks; for the Marquis of Hartington, as he lounges into the House with his hands in his pockets, in that easy nonchalant manner of his, does not strike the beholder as having any special capacity for governing. On the contrary, you would take him to be, from his appearance, about as commorplace a person as you would find in a day's march. But we remember that a very experienced, sharpsight of official said to us, very emphatically, when we were talking about this appointment, "You are all mistskets; there issome good, soli

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 15. HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Earl of ELLENDROUGH introduced the subject of Schleswig-Holstein by asking whether the Government consented to produce any further correspondence relating to the Schleswig-Holstein question, and especially whether they were prepared to communicate any representations which might have been made to the Danish Covernment by Austria and Prussia with regard to the King of Denmark's proclamation of the 31st of March last. Earl RUSSELL said that it appeared to him that both Germans and Danes, being heated by their differences, had alike fallen into error and made demands and done acts which were not to be justified. Germany was wrong in her demande, and Denmark was wrong in not redeeming the engagements into which she had entered. He had proposed that Schleswig and Holstein should be divided and have a separate budget, but this recommendation had not been adopted.

After some remarks from the Earl of Derby the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FORCED LABOUR IN EGYPT.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. D. Griffith, said that both the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt had determined to put an end to all forced labour in Egypt. England and France would support that determination.

Mr. LIDDELL called attention to events in China, with the view of obtaining an expression of opinion by the House upon the course of policy pursued by her Majesty's Government in that country, which led to send discussion, which was brought to a sudden termination owing to no Minister rising to speak on the subject. Several members desounced such a course of conduct, which brought out Mr. Layard, who explained that he was holding back to answer other questions of which notice had been given.

MONDAY, MAY 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A conversation took place on the subject of the Federal interruption to our commerce. In answer to a complaint from the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Russell defended the conduct of Mr. Seward and the American prize courts. The Earl of Derby also counselled forbearance with the Federal Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Prison Ministers Bill was, after some discussion, read a third time.
The House then went into Committee of Supply, and, on the vote for the packet service, a long debate took place on the contract between the Government and Mr. J. G. Churchward for the conveyance of the mails between Dover and Calais and Dover and Ostend.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ACTS OF UNIFORMITY AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord EBURY moved the second reading of the Act of Uniformity Amendment Bill, the object of the measure being the repeal of the clause imposing upon clergymen the necessity of subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles and to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

After a long discussion, in which the Bishops were the chief speakers, the bill was rejected on a division by 90 votes against 50.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After some discussion relating to the dismissal of Mr. Magee, the British Vice-Consul at Mobile, and the conduct of the Prussian Government in affording assistance to the Russian troops engaged in suppressing the insurrection in Poland, the House of Commons was occupied last night in discussing the position of the Established Church of Ireland, consequent on a motion of Mr. Dillwyn for a Select Committee to inquire how far the present disposition of endowments for religious purposes in Ireland may be so amended as to conduce to the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's Irish subjects.

A great variety of topics were discussed in a more or less desultory manner, after which the House adjourned for the Whitsuntide notace's till Thursday

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20,
HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

In answer to the Dake of Rudand, Earl Granville said the site of the Exhibition of 1862 belonged to the commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and the building belonged to the contractors. No definite answer had been received to the proposition to purchase it, but as soon as something definite had been arrived at the matter would be brought before Parliament.

The House adjourned to the let of June.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863,

EMBRYO LEGISLATION FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Ir has happened before now that an overlooked clause in a speciously advantageous statute has been the parent of much trouble and difficulty. Perhaps some occasion of this kind may have caused the alarm under which the London citizens now labour in reference to the Ludgate-hill viaduct. Certainly examples are not rare of the smuggling, under cover of plausible statutes, of enactments wholly contraband when considered relatively to the spirit of the Constitution.

Our attention has been directed to the Volunteers Bill, at present in its passage through Parliament, and which has already passed a second reading. It is proposed that the House of Commons shall go into Committee thereupon on the 1st proximo. The bill pretends to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the volunteer force, and it offers certain pecuniary assistance to volunteer regiments in respect of effective members. But, as the Times says, "of course the volunteers surrender a little of their independence in return for this support,"

What can the Times mean? One can understand that the leading journal may consider a surrender of "a little independence" a desirable exchange for a certain amount of support : but this is not the morality of Englishmen in a general way, or, even in a more restricted sense, of the English press. We refer to the bill itself for a clue to the enigma. And there, indeed, it is to be found readily enough. For instance, while by sec. 7 the old rule is re-enacted that a volunteer not on actual service may quit his corps upon fourteen days' notice, in a subsequent paragraph it is added that, " if the commanding officer refuse to strike him out of the muster-roll, the volunteer may appeal to two Deputy-Lieutenants, or one Deputy-Lieutenant and a justice of the peace for the county, whose decision shall be final." In other words, if a commanding officer refuse to do that which he is enjoined to do by statute, the only resource of the aggrieved party is by a reference to the judicial personages already described, who may at their pleasure decide that a volunteer may continue—in despite of right, etymology, and common sense-a volunteer against his will.

By sec. 12 permission is kindly given to her Majesty to discontinue the services of any volunteer corps " or any part thereof." This might be courteously extended, so as to enable her Majesty to dispense with the services of any notoriously inattentive or otherwise unfit commanding officer of volunteers, without thereby necessitating the dispersion of a regiment.

Sec. 24 gives to the members of the corps power to make rules for the management of their own "property, finances, and civil affairs," but it also renders this power utterly nugatory, by ordering that "such rules shall not have effect unless the commanding officer thinks fit to transmit the same to the Lieutenant of the county," unless, moreover, such Lieutenant "thinks fit" to submit the same for her Majesty's approval, and unless, as the reader may imagine, her Majesty approve the same. But herein the reader will be too fast, for the "Lord Lieutenant "-whoever this mighty personage may be-may, nevertheless, set all such rules and approval at nought, if he choose not to notify such approval to the commanding officer. We refer to this section as a triumph either of stupidity or of egregious pettifogging on the part of its framers.

But the chief sting of this bill lies in section 21. It is not too much to say that this clause throws every volunteer, whether on actual service or not, at the mercy of his commanding officer. We give it in extense in another part of our Paper. To understand its force, it is necessary to premise that any member discharged from a volunteer corps is thereby incapacitated from service in any other-in other words, disgraced and dishonoured for life. Now, by this clause, a volunteer may be so discharged, disgraced, and dishonoured for a fault not proved, justifiable, excusable, even non-existent, it may be, at the will of his commanding officer. The off- nce may have been committed by some one else, not committed at all, or be utterly insufficient to warrant any punishment whatever, and yet the volunteer may, upon the mere allegation or supposition of such a cause, be punished without appeal. The idea is more than ludicrous, it is a burlesque when it appears as a proposal for British legislation. And yet, but for the chance direction of public notice that way, it might have been law in a month. We have every respect for the commanding officers of volunteers, Chiefly of the aristocratic order, they have generally been apt to appreciate the novel position of being placed at the head of earnest, thoroughly independent men. Occasionally, there have been accidents, when they have had for the first time to learn that the Englishman of the trading or professional class, though meek and subservient in his business, is, out of it, nevertheless thoroughly true to himself in insisting upon proper regard by others of his own self-respect. But we can scarcely believe that any commanding officer, however painfully he may have been compelled to learn this lesson, can have been sufficiently obtuse to encourage the proposition of such a clause as this in hope of its success. We have no fear of

its ever passing through Committee. Such a piece of sly legislation, like an area sneak in a kitchen cupboard. ceases to be dangerous from the moment of detection. Here is a clause by which the English volunteer is called upon to surrender all right of being heard in self-defenceall right of protest against every accusation, however exaggerated, malicious, absurd, or false-in order to throw a totally unnecessary and thoroughly arbitrary power into the hands of a few aristocratic personages upon whom a share in the direction of a great national movement has be n bestowed as a compliment. Argument upon such a matter would be a mere waste of time. We are satisfied with directing public attention to the obnoxious provisions of this billprovisions which we can scarcely conceive their framers will have the audacity to stand forward to defend.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN arrived at Balmoral at a quarter to four o'clock on Saturday

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES has consented to become a patroness of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and has forwarded a liberal contribution to its funds.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has presented Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. THE DUKE OF CHARTRES, second son of the late Duke of Orleans, is about to marry his cousin, the daughter of the Prince de Johnville.

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY have abolished the system of super-nnuation in her Majesty's dockyards. A MARRIAGE is about to take place between the Hon. Georgiana Copley, daughter of Lord and Lady Lyndhurst, and Mr. Ducane, M.P. for North

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN LANCASHIRE is gradually becoming more satisfactory. THE BHORE GHAT INCLINE of the Great India Peninsular Railway has

been successfully opened.

IN A FEW DAYS the whole of the planets known to the ancients will be visible in the heavens.

FIELD MARSHAL LORD CLYDE is very eriously indisposed, and it is feared that the gallant veteran's malady threatens the heart.

A MONUMENT TO THE POET SCHILLER, which has been erected at Munich by the ex-King Ludwig, was publicly inaugurated by his Majesty last week in presence of a large assembly of the members of the learned and scientific societies of the Bavarian capital.

THE CORPORATION OF BLACKBURN is applying to Government for a loan of £70,000 to be expended on public works.

"DEERFOOT" has at last quitted our shores, carrying with him upwards of a thousand pounds as the fruit of his running labours.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to signify her intention to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Francis Sandford, Secretary to her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

THE GREAT EASTERN, which started from the Mersey, on Saturday, on another trip across the Atlantic, took out 600 passengers and about 2000 tons

AN INTERCOLONIAL TARIFF CONFERENCE was being held at Melbourne when the last mail left, for the purpose of bringing about uniformity in the tariffs of the various Australian colonies.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN has announced that as soon as 10,000 negroes are mustered into the service he will give General Fremont the command of that division, and name it "The President's Black-guards."

A MATHIMONIAL ALLIANCE is on the tapis between the Hon R. Cavendish, son of General Cavendish, and Miss Cockburn, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

A DEPUTATION OF TRADES UNIONISTS waited on Lord Palmerston on
Monday evening to present an address of sympathy with Poland, and urged
him to remonstrate with Russia; and if that was not attended to, to
"thrash her into compliance." The noble Lord promised to submit the
memorial to his colleagues, but, remarking that engaging in war was a grave
matter, declined to commit himself to any line of conduct.

A FIRE broke out in the house of Dr. Galati, a physician at Pers,
Constantinople, on the 3rd inst., in which the doctor himself, his wife, two
of their children, and three or four other persons, were either burnt to death
or killed in attempting to excape.

or killed in attempting to escape.

GENERAL BUTLER RECENTLY STATED, before a military commission, that intoxication existed to a most woful extent among the federal soldiers. Many of them concealed spirits in their rifle barrels.

THE PUGIN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, having raised a fund of £1000, have resolved to place it at the disposal of the Institute of British Architects, in trust for the establishment of a students' travelling fund, under certain

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY FUND have nearly completed an arrangement for the purchase of a portion of the so long vacant ground in Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, for the purpose of erecting dwellings as contemplated by the munificent donor of the fund.

templated by the munificent donor of the fund.

ONE OF THE LAST NOTICES OF MOTION given by the late Mr. Western Wood, M.P., at a court of the Fishmongers' Company, was that it should give the cot of a life-boat to the National Life-boat Institution. The subject is to be considered at the next meeting of the company, when, no doubt, the motion will be unanimously agreed to by the court.

GEORGE III. HELD DRAWINGROOMS much more frequently than they are held at present. To quote the Court Guide of 1792, "the King's levé days are Wednesday and Friday, and likewise Monday during the sitting of Parliament; his Drawingroom days every Sunday and Thursday."

A EXPENSE OF SURVEY SURVEY SURVEY SURVEY WHICH, has been doing service.

A FEDERAL FORCE under General Dodge, which has been doing service in Alabama, is known by the name of the "Jackass Brigade." The men belong to the infantry branch of the service, but are all mounted on mules. When they meet the enemy they dismount and do their fighting on foot.

ONE OF THE PARIS THEATRES, the Châtelet, announces a new piece, founded on the novel of "Lady Audley's Secret," and entitled "Le Secret de Miss Aurore." The veteran actor Frederick Lemaitre is to sustain one of

A MAN NAMED BROOKMYRES was stabled in a street quarrel at Mary-hill, near Glasgow, on Saturday night last, by another man with whom he had a quarrel, against whom Brookmyres drew the knife with which he him-self received his death wound.

self received his death wound.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN returning from a ball given at Marseilles were overtaken by a thunderstorm, and, to the surprise of the gentleman, he suddenly found his fair companion enveloped in flames, the electric fluid having communicated with the steel of the crinoline and ignited her dress.

A HORSE which was harnessed to a gig ran away in Regent-street the other day, and in its career came in contact with a cab, through which it dashed itself at one side, its head and shoulders protruding at the other. Both the gig and the cab were completely smashed, but neither of the drivers sustained any jojury.

Ly gue Federal ARMY there are 74 Major Generals, where you is

sustained any folury.

IN THE FEDERAL ARMY there are 74 Major-Generals, whose pay is 5000 dols, each per annum. A Major-General is allowed three Aides-de-Camp, whose pay is 1500 dols, each. There are 284 Brigadier-Generals, whose pay is 4009 dols, each per annum. Every Brigadier-General has two Aides-de-Camp; their pay is 1500 dols, each.

THE ACADEMICAL SENATE and the Municipality of Helsingfors, in Finland, have refused to sign an address of devotion to the Emperor of Russia in relation to the Polish insurrection. The inhabitants of Abo, the second capital of Finland, have also refused to sign the address recommended to all the Russian restricted by the military constraints.

to all the Russian provinces by the military governors.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON makes public a most gratifying piece of news namely, that Consul Petherick, who was reported dead, is alive. He arrivat Gondokow, on the White Nile, on the 23rd of February, and there join Captain Speke and Captain Grant, who have discovered the source of the Nile. That source they proclaim to be the great Lake Victoria Nyanza.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROPOSED "VOLUNTEER ACT, 1863."—The following is section 21 of the above-mentioned Act, alluded to in a leading article of our Impression of this day:—"The commanding officer of a volunteer corps may discharge from the corps any volunteer, and strike him out of the muster-roll, either for disobedience of orders by him while doing any military duty with his corps, or for neglect of duty, or misconduct by him as a member of the corps, or for other sufficient cause—the existence and sufficiency of such causes respectively to be judged of by the commanding officer. The volunteer so discharged shall, nevertheless be liable to deliver up in good order, fair wear and tear only excepted, all arms, clothing, and appointments, being public property or property of his corps, issued to him, and to pay all money due or becoming due by aim, under the rules of his corps, either before or at the time or by reason of his discharge, for any sub-scription or fine, or on any other account. But nothing herein shall prevent her Majesty from signifying her pleasure in such manner, and giving such directions, with respect to any such case of discharge, as to her Majesty may appear just and proper."

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

A REPORT got into the papers last week, which caused no small stir in certain political circles. It was said that Lord Clarence Paget was appointed to the command of the West India fleet, vice Sir

stir in certain political circles. It was said that Lord Clarence Paget was appointed to the command of the West India fleet, vice Sir Alexander Milne, and straightway the Conservative agents began to look out for a man to stand for Sandwich, and speculation was rife as to the successor of Lord Clarence as Secretary to the Admiralty. It was very quickly settled that Sir Frederick Grey, naval Lord of the Admiralty, was to go to Sandwich as the Government candidate, and, if he could get in, to take the Admiralty Dusiness in the House. But who was to be the Secretary of the Admiralty I could not learn. However, the report is a canard, I believe, from beginning to end.

Wanted, a good Conservative, with plenty of money, to stand for the City. What do you say to Lord John Manners? Won't do. My Lord Mayor has held out the tempting bait to his Lordship Tempting in the eyes of the Lord Mayor, but to Lord John not so tempting. He is now a county member; and he caunot see, at present, that it is more honourable to represent a city than it is to sit for a county. Besides, he has got the county; whereas, the election for the City, as everything future must be, is doubtful. And, moreover, say some, why should we seek for a Lord when we have so many princes—merchant princes—of our own. Thomas Baring has been also mentioned, but he, having the warning fate of Cubitt before his eyes, doubts the policy of giving up a certain seat to throw for an uncertain one. Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, governor of the Bank of England, now member for Bridport, is said to be the Liberal man. Sheriff Lawrence wanted to stand, but he is returning officer, and thereby disqualified.

thereby disqualified.

The following extract from a letter received from Perth will correct a mistake of mine in last week's number :-

thereby disqualified.

The following extract from a letter received from Perth will correct a mistake of mine in last week's number:—

Perth, May 17.

Mr. Lounger,—The petition presented by Mr. Black from 36,105 adult male citizens of Edinburgh was in favour of, and not against, opening the Botanic Gardens on Sandays. It is quite true another petition was presented (by, I think, the Lord Advocate), against opening the gardens, the signatures of which exceeded the other by some three or four thousand. But, whilst the petition favourable to the opening was signed by adult mades alone, the one against the opening was signed by men and women, boys and girls. It was got up by the narrowest-minded of the clergy and their abettors; its existence was intimated from most of the pulpits; members of congregations were strongly urged to sign it; sheets of it were taken to all the Sunday schools and the scholars made to sign it; the church beadles hawked it about amongst the pewholders of their respective churches; and females were not only got to sign it themselves, but were, in many instances, induced to put down the names of their kinsmen who were absent attending to business, some of whom had actually signed the rival petition.

I this day dropped into the Royal Academy to see Phillip's picture of the House of Commons, 1860. And here is my opinion of it. It is as bad a picture as I ever saw upon the walls of the exhibition, which is saying a good deal. It is not a picture of the House of Coumons—but only of a few square yards of the House. All the likenesses, except that of "Old Henley," are poor, and some of them miserably bad. Men are made to sit where they never sit, and to st.nd where they never stand. For example, Lord Charles Russell, the Serjeant-at-Arms, is chatting with the Speaker. Somtimes, but very rarely, his Lord-hip goes to the Speaker to ask a question; but it is a misrepre-enration to place him in such a position in a picture of the House of Commons. Mr. Sotheron-Estoourt—if that misty figure looming in

as the majority of the excluded artists are concerned. Something of the same sort was tried, if my recollection serves me rightly, in the early days of pre-Raphaelitism, and there was a little gallery in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the pièce de résistance of which was Mr. Madox Browne's "Last of England," while there were also some gems of Mr. Dante Rossetti. As a pecuniary result, this little exhibition was, I think, a failure, and a similar fate would, probably, have attended any similar attempt nowadays. Besides, quis custodiet custodes ipsos? Shall the rejected reject any contribution, and who shall be the hangers? No, better leave it alone; many heartburnings will be raved, and the rejected have had full vengeance through the instrumentality of the press. instrumentality of the press.

Since writing the above I have received a card of invitation to a private view of "a selection of pictures (not hung at the Academy for want of space)" exhibited at the Cosmopolitan Club. The irony of the passage in parentheses is delicious. I will report on the collection programs as the collection programs as the collection programs are the collection programs. lection next week.

Surely the depth of misery was reached on the Derby Day! It was utterly useless to feign bilarity; and every one gave way to unrestrained melancholy. Everything was thoroughly wretched; and more wretched than anything else was an open carriage conveying the turned cream of literature back to town. A black man with a cold in his head is said to be an appalling object; but a soaked cynic, a damp poet, and a slashing-article writer limp with rain, were very awful to look at. It is curious to notice that, in 1843, rain, were very awful to look at. It is curious to notice that, in 1843, the Two Thousand and the Derby were won by the same horse—Cotherstone; ten years after, in 1853, the same races were won by the same horse—West Australian; and now, execuly ten years after, Macaroni wins them both. I was told on the course that the "head" by which the race was won was gained by Challoner, in his extremity, hitting Macaroni under his jaw just as he flew past the judge's chair, and thus causing him to throw out his head.

Of course everybody has seen the announcements of the "Workingmen's excursion to Paris" for 25s. Why the "Workingmen's?" If the rallway companies can afford to charge about half their usual fares, and make an unusual profit by the increase of demand, why

If the rallway companies can afford to charge about half their usual fares, and make an unusual profit by the increase of demand, why not act upon the fact? Do you think that this cheap excursion will be bona fide that of working men? I am certain it will not. It will be a grand opportunity for all who wish to go to Paris "on the cheap," but Saug the joiner and Quince the carpenter will not be of the party. Bonemia will contribute not a few voyageurs; poor old laties, living upon scanty dividends and longing for an escape from stuffy London lodgings; and Stigginses, craving for the kurlos to be got out of abusing the awful wickedness of the Continental Sanday, will crowd the train. Jacques and Pierre, from the Fanbourg St. Antoine, hurrying to the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, will there encounter, not the suller, stolid followers of Potter, but lively-looking, carelessly-costumed, long-limbed, bearded Britons who wil pass heedlessly by Pierre and Jacques to shake hands and chatter in the glibbest French with Achille of the Almanach pour Rive, with Hector of the Variétés, and Victor of the Illustration. After the visit, essays and papers and Victor of the *Illustration*. After the visit, essays and papers thereanent will be as common as peas in our London magazines and periodicals. Well, this is no harm, and I for one do not complain of periodicals. it. But why lug in the working man, who has no more to do with the matter than I with the trades' unions.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Lady Gifford's play of "Finesse," produced on Saturday at the AYMARKET, is a success, but, I should think, will not prove pecu-Lady Gifford's play of "Finesse," produced on Saturday at the HAYMARKET, is a success, but, I should think, will not prove pecuniarily attractive. It is a comic drama, rather than a comedy, and has purely farce points in it. Mr. Buckstone, dressed as a sailor, quid-chewing and "smuggling," is certainly out of place in genuine comedy. The weight of the piece, such as it is, falls on Mr. Wigan, who acts with his usual artistic ease, and, aided by his wife and Mr. Buckstone, helps one to forget the improbabilities of the plot and the actionize of some of its incidents.

Backsone, neighbore to lorger the improvements of the piot and the antiquity of some of its incidents.

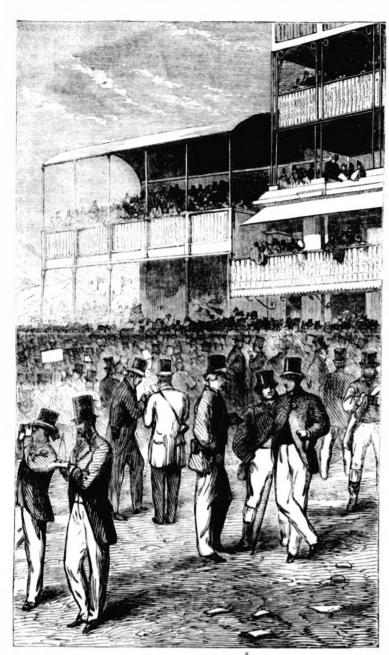
Every one shoul i see "The Wooden-spoon Maker" (what a title!) at the ADELPHI—not for the piece, which is weak, but for Mr. Webster's acting, which is perfect.

The benefit for Mr. Rogers's family was a great success.

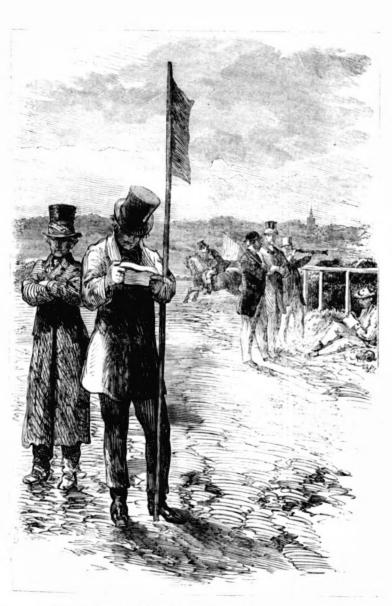
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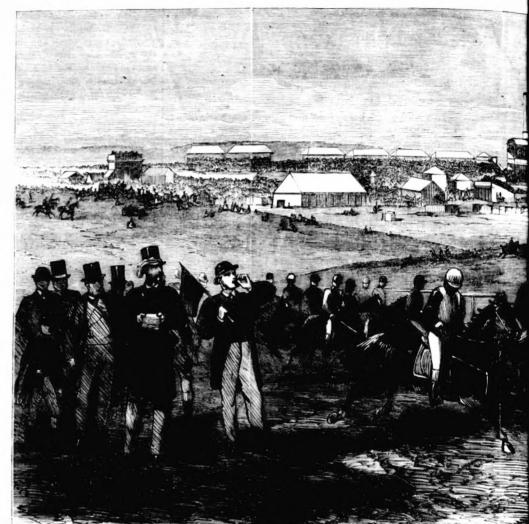
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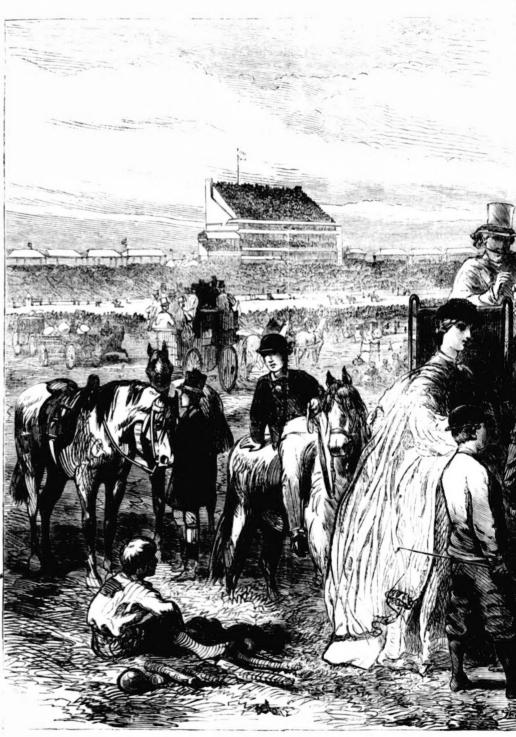


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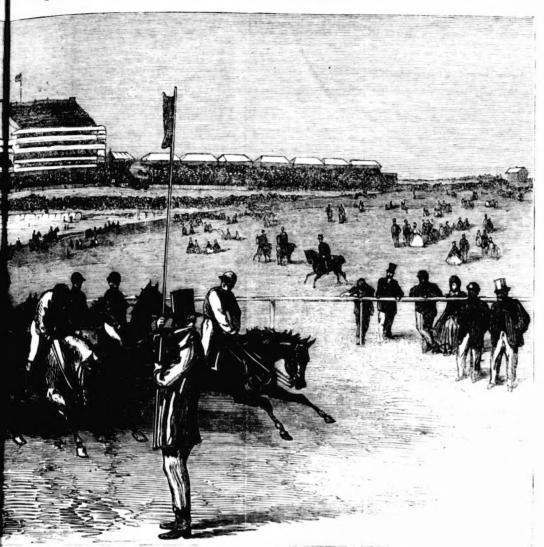






THE THREE-QUARTER-MILE DISTANCE—THE STARTER WAITING.

THE DERBY DAY.



OR THE DERBY.





COMING UP TO THE STAND FROM THE PADDOCK.



JOCKEYS AND TRAINERS COMING UP TO THE STARTING PLACE.

THE DERBY, FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW.

THE DERBY, FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW.

My perverse and cynical nature never yet allowing me to get anything like "fun" out of "going to the Derby," said I to myself, suppose—especially as the weathe glas insists on "rain"—by way of a change, we on this occasion reverse the order, and, instead of going to the Derby, let the Derby come to us. At all events, there was novely in the idea; so on Tuesday, May the 19th, I betook myself to London Bridge railway station, and there taking train, arrived in Epsom as serene and tranquil as an Epsom cheesemonger returning from giving orders in London. In my search after lodgings, however, I found myself treated anything but like a native I might have put up at one of the many Epsom inns, but to have done so would have been to depart from the strict letter of my plan, insamuch as I should be then going among Derbytes of the worst sore, it being the custom of the common turf-hunter—the "commercial" in the betting line—to come down on Monday and comfortably establish himself by the time of the great event. So I cast mercial' in the betting line—to come down on Monday and comfortably establish himself by the time of the great event. So I cast about for private lodgings, and finally secured them on the second floor of a house not far from the railway station, the said floor posses sing the advantage of windows looking up and down the street. After dinner, by which time it was waning towards evening I strolled into the town to see what were the preparations for the coming of the into the town to see what were the preparations for the coming of the

They were entirely in the victualling line. The shops of the bakers were stored with loaves from the counters to the ceiling. The ham and beef shops were so tight with cooked meats that they threatened and beef shops were so tight with cooked meats that they threatened to split. The confectioners premises looked as though the proprietors had been baking and hoarding pastry since they first set up in business; even the little gimerack shanties of the barber, the coubler, and the coaldealer had been whitewashed, and had their dingy window boards covered with snowy cloths, on which reposed mountains of boiled and roast. You might know by the half-soled boot on the sill of the cobbler's garret window, that he was for the present doing his cobbling in the bedroom. But the barber was evidently a man with no heart for two headers as he were a hig appearance. doing his cobbling in the bedroom. But the barber was evidently a man with no heart for two businesses; he wore a big aprou and a white csp, and was every inch a cock-shop keeper; even the board swinging at the end of his pole, and which bore the legent "hair-cutting, 3d.," was covered with a placard announcing "brisket, eighteen-pence;" "round, one and eightpence." It seemed a pity that the barber could not remain a cook-shop man for ever, he looked so contented In imagication he had sliced up and sold every ounce of his round and brisket, and treated him-elf to a blue satin waistcoat and a "union" pin out of the profits. Regarded as a town doomed to certain inva-ion, the placitity of Bosom was wonderful; the townsmen smoked their evening pipes profits. Regarded as a town doomed to certain inva-ion, the placidity of Epsom was wonderful; the townsmen smoked their evening pipes in the tavern parlours, their wives and daughters went peaceably about their ordinary domestic businesses, while their little ones played marbles and hopscotch on the highway. The only sign of busile was at the parish pump, about which was congregated a swarm of vehicles, from the lowly handbarrow to the two-donkey dray, laden with tubs, and casks, and barrels which, when filled, were dragged away round the corner and up the steep hill which led to the distant Downs. Water is a precious commodity on Epsom Downs on the Derby Day, and if you should desire as much as a pailful of it, it will cost you a shilling.

I believe that one of the chief incentives to my whim, that the Derby should come to me instead of my going to it, was that I might

I believe that one of the chief incentives to my whim, that the Derby should come to me instead of my going to it, was that I might learn something of the manner of its coming. Did it filter in from many points and was absorbed by the town imperceptibly? or did it come in a flood, head on, like a river that has broken its boundary, pouring in with a rush and a rattle all day long, till, by and by, the great sea of workaday life, London, reclaimed its own and the tide turned, and the flood retreated, leaving Epsom lonely and bare? Again, at what time in the morning might the inundation be expected to give token of its coming?

Again, at what time in the morning might the inundation be expected to give token of its coming?

Not in the morning at all, it seemed; but even now as I was musing. It was nearly dark—nine o'clock, perhaps, and drizzling rain miserably; and, having strolled down the road leading to London, rain miserably; and, having strolled down the road leading to London, I looked about and saw looming through the twilight a shambling, balting company of seven people coming towards me. Two of them were elderly men, and the rest, as I could make out on their closer approach, were lads of eighteen or so. They did not walk together as friends on the road should but straggled in ones and twos. First. an old man and a lad, then a lad by himself, and so on, the other old man bringing up the rear; bringing it up, two, as though it were weari-ome work and he had a great mind to lie down on the princy turf he was dragwing his feet along, and leave the office of rear man to the sixth. They were all very muddy—an evil capable of speedy remedy; for out of the p ckets of at least three of them protruded a clothesbrush; and all very famished and faint-looking—a more rerious evil, and one incapable of amelioration from the pockets of the company, singly or combined. When they came up to me, the lad who was with the first old man addressed me.

"Guv'ner, this here's Epsom, ain't it?"

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singly or combined. When they came up to me, the lad who was with the first old man addressed me.

"Guv'ner, this here's Epsom, ain'tit?"

"Yes, my lad."

"No; the races are held on the Downs—second turning to the left, and about two miles up the hill"

"Oh, I'm jigyered!" replied the young man ruefully, and looking twice as tired as before; "so he told me," jerking his thumb in the direction of the old man, his companion, "but I wouldn't believe it. Talk about twenty-two miles from Whitechapel—why, it's forty! Blowed if it ain't more'n forty!" And he looked at me with savage defiance, as though he thought that as a cool and self-possessed inhabitant I should probably contradict his assertion.

"It is only twenty-two, I tell you once more," observed the old man. "I should know, I think; I've come a brushing here before you was born. Likewise at Askit"

By this time the other five had come un, including the other old man who carried in a cotton handkerchief a bundle as big as a couple of 'ricks would make. They all looked so very forlorn that I almost wished they had been beggars instead of striving folks, who would walk forty-four miles and perform no end of brushing for the sake of earning three or four shillings. At least, I thought I may give the most tired old man a job, so I said to him—

"I'm none the cleaner for my walk; unpack your brushes, old gentleman, and give me a brushing."

"I don't carry a brush, Sir," replied he; "but any one of the others will do it for you with pleasure" (six more or less mangy-looking clothes' brushes were simul aneously drawn from the pockets and directed towards me); what I've got in my hankycher is dolls"

And the weary, while-haired old fellow plunged his hand into a corner of his bundle and drew out a tiny-jointed doll, pert looking, and with one of its legs stuck out. "They go down here, you know, Sir, among the fast uns—worn in the button-hole or the hatband, as you might have seen. These will all go to-morrow; at least I hope so," continued he, a deeper shade of wear

As the case stood, however, I was enabled to assist both old men.
I bought half-a-crown's worth of impudent little dolls of one, and was brushed from the summit of my hat to the heels of my boots by the So they jogged into the town (no straggling or lagging now), and, to my great satisfaction, turned into the first public-house to buy some beer. "I wish I had asked them," thought I, "what induced

London than I could make out other bedraggled ones one with a shoeblacking box on his head, and three others toiling along with a truckload of gingerbeer; then more stragglers, with brushes sticking

truckload of gingerbeer; then more straggiers, with orderes socially out of their jacket pockets.

"Way did you set out so early?" I asked of one. "You would have been in good time had you started to-morrow morning."

"Oh, ah! a lot you know about it! Just you try walking more'n twenty miles and then goin' to work without a rest."

This answer, though not polite, was convincing, and at once explained the reason for this tramping by night.

If I see any more brushers coming this way I will ask them."

I had not long to wait; for no sconer had I cast my eyes towards

I lottered in the road long enough to be quite sure that this really was the advance-guard of the renowned and glorious Derby, for during the next two hours the throng gradually thickened and they all went the same road—the second to the left, and up the hill. Only that I had a long day before me, come the morrow, and the rain from a drizzle was changing to a strady downpour, I should have liked to have gone up the hill too, but compromised the matter by resolving that, since I could not be on the spot to see how the brushers, and the beggars, and the petty this was managed for sleeping accommodation that hight, I would take care to be on the Downs before they were up. And so I walked back to my lodgings, and was just in time to see the magnate of Epsom, and the proprietor of the Grand Stand turn out of his gate in a great phæton drawn by just the sort of horses to bowl up. a hill. Epsom, and the proprietor of the Grand Stand turn out of his gate in a great phæton drawn by just the sort of horses to bowl up a hill. Besides the Clerk of the Course there were two or three others, one of whom I will undertake to swear was a printer's typesetter. This made the purport of the midnight drive evident enough: the phæton carried, besaces the four gentlemen, the "form" of the great—the indispensable "Crect card," which, being compiled in a sanctum in the rear of the magnate's premises, is carried up the hill and to the Grand Stand, attached to which, besides the telegraph and other wonders, is a printing machine.

The rain pattering against my chamber window awoke me on the Derby morning, and dreary enough was the look out up the road and down the road, with the sky about as cheerful looking as the leaky bottom of a leaden cistern, and the wayside gutters doing a brisk business, and the sinks and gulley-holes gulping and gurgling most unmusically.

unmusically.

Here's a precious Derby Day! My first reflection was on my luck at being within a "fly" (a half-crown one) of the racecourse, while thousands of my fellow-creatures—those infatuated ones who persist that the chief of the fun is in "going down"—would certainly be drenched to the skin My second reflection wa—how about the brushers, and the disease, and the beggars, and the bore holders? How had they fared through a rainy night out on the bleak Downs? It was still very early; but my curiosity concerning my highway friends of the preceding evening was superior to my craving for breakfast, so, buttoning on my great coat and taking an umbrella, I set out at once.

Tiresome as it must be to toil up—up—up the steep; which lead from Epsom town to the Downs when the sun is blazing, and the

from Epsom town to the Downs when the sun is blazing, and the atmosphere misty with powdered chalk; let but anyone possessed of the erroneous idea that nothing can be more tiresome, try it, as I did, on a gusty rainy morning with the road shopery and sloppy, and in appearance as though a gigantic vessel of slack "batter" had been

in appearance as though a gigantic vessel of slack "batter" had been upset in some higher region and was intent on finding its level. Up the slope, and still up, for the better part of an hour, and then the "Gran: Scand" is before you.

It does not, however, look very "grand" at present, with the rain battering at its fragile walls, and with its white and gold festooning distilling rapid tears. The ring, the course, the hill, where the caravans and the gingerbread booths and the kennel-like "tents" of the gipsies, and the "rifle galleries," and the "photographic establishments" are -all look dreary and gloomy enough, and go to make up anything but an appropriate opening to a gay, rollicking, sunshiny Derby Day. But where are the brushers and the begggrs and the utterly aimless ones whom I saw passing the night before? Here they are; huddled in the lee of soppy can vas booths, cowering under carts and waggons, shivering on the wet grass, and with their rags pulled up about their throats and squatting against the rails that environ mammon's acre, where presently as much money as would buy bread and clothes for a thousand such wretches will be pitched hither and thither and squandered recklessly. Some of the forlorn ones, however, had already roused, and here and there were to be seen smoky smooldering fires of days would and straw thickly approved and backs. bread and clothes for a thousand such wretches will be pitched hither and thither and equandered recklesely. Some of the forlorn ones, however, had already roused, and here and there were to be seen smoky smooldering fires of dawp wood and straw, thickly surrounded by shabby companies of dirty, blear-eyed, shock-headed men and lads, yawning dismally, puffling at short pipes or indulging in disconsolate conversation. They, however, who were not absolutely penniless had no need to go either cold or emp'y, for just by Barnard's stand an enterprising cake and coffee vender had already thrown open his ent door, and on peeping within you could see his fire glowing ruddily and his bright coffee boiler steaming in the most seductive way—in the most tantalising way to the penniless ones, poor fellows! It was disheartening to come all this long way, to pass a night of wretchedness, and to wake to find the very tools with which they hoped to earn a shilling as out of place as snowshoes in Arabia. Dusting, indeed! Scrubbing, scraping, washing down—anything rather. The wet made i bad for them in every way. Had the morning been propitious, that, together with the rumours of the Prince of Wales honouring this Derby with his countenance, would have put the boothkeepers in such spirits that so paltry a thing as a crust or a cup of coffee might have been obtained for the asking; but, as matters stood, it was enough to make folks, who at best of times had very few crusts but what they knew what to do with, think twice before they gave anything away.

As the morning advanced, however, the weather though etill ways

stood, it was enough to make folks, who at best of times had very few crusts but what they knew what to do with, think twice before they gave anything away.

As the morning advanced, however, the weather, though still very sulky indeed, gave symptoms of relenting, and the spirits of the dwellers in tents rose accordingly. Besides, it was something to be sure that this really was the great race-day, and here was a sign—a gang of labourers, armed with rammers and spades, making good the ruts and hoof-holes caused by the races of yesterday. Gradually the business of the day commenced. The rifle-target keepers began to adjust their lengths of block tin tubing through which "my noble sportsmen" were to aim at a target perched at the extreme end; the gingerbread nut folk began to clatter amongst their tin cannisters; the gipsies—those blithe "children of nature"—emerged from their mangy-looking kennels, and attended to their cock-shying affairs: the men cutting and trimming the cockshy sticks and fishing mat bags with earth, and sorting the "shys;" the women slinging the iron pots and getting breakfast ready, while the brown babies, more than half naked, were visible within the bovels, sprawling and squalling amongst the straw or, "good as gold," building houses with shattered cockshy crockery.

Bertefatas from London now began to arrive and the convellers.

half naked, were visible within the hovels, sprawling and equalling amongst the straw or, "good as gold," building houses with shattered cockshy crockery.

Ber-drays from London now began to arrive, and the countless refreshment booths - each with its banner, inscribed with the name and town residence of its respected proprietor, snapping and fluttering in the gusty air—began to sweep out and sawdust their floors and arrsnge their crockery; the "sparring saloons," too, began to show signs of animation, and, each smoking his dirty pipe, might be seen the puffy-cheeked, raw-boned "Brompton Bison," and the broken-nosed, one-eyed "Spitalfields Spider," attaching to their outer walls the intimarion that they were "within" and would be happy to maltreat the public at a shilling a head So that, one way and another, there was a decided change for the better in the a-pect of affairs; everybody seemed to have something to do, or to be looking for something; this especially was the case with an elderly gentleman of the shaving profession, who was bustling about with the implements of his trade at his girdle, loudly vociferaring—"Now the barber! the barber!—a clean shave for the low price of a penny!" and if any one was disposed for a clean shave he just sat down, or stood up if he preferred it, and the barber, borrowing a dip for his razor into somebody's hot water, performed the operation off-band.

Of the many curious pictures revealed by a morning's rapple

Of the many curious pictures revealed by a morning's ramble among the booths and tents, and houses on wheels, I have no space here to tell. Neither will I be at malicious pains to describe at any length the Dephy which "membed here." length the Deby which "marched past," as, with my great coat comfortably buttoned, I smeked my cigar and viewed it leisurely. comfortably buttoned, I smoked my cigar and viewed it leisurely. Suffice it, it was not a brilliant procession—too much leatherwork in the shape of carriage heads, and carriage aprons, and galligaskins for that—too many umbrellas in place of sun-shades—too much mire and too little dust. However, everybody being in the same plight, there was nobody to laugh—that is, jeeringly—so everybody goodnaturedly affected to regard the prevailing noisture as a desirable thing, and ladies smiled at it, and gentlemen were blandly philosophic over it, and fast gents made fun of it—it was all right, capital, charming—and the carriages howeld along carriages bowled along was all right, capi al, charming-and the towards the stand, and the pede trians towards the curse, in the merriest mood, and in good time was formed a picture of Epsom on the Detty Day—not so highly coloured, or crowded may be, as many a one of

previous years, but, to say the very least, of a far more satisfactory character than might have been expected. In one respect it was the most satisfactory Derby Day that had occurred "since George the Furth was King;" for true to his Royal word, the future King of England graced the event by his presence, having come down by "oad" like a true English gentleman, and there he stands placidly smoking his eigar, and for the present with nothing weightier on his mind than a "cool hundred" he has "put on" the racer Gillie.

One circumstance was specially even to "the weather's gloom had little effect on the spirits of those bent on betting. In this cavegory may of course be included at least seven out of every ten individuals that crowd the Grand Stand from its base to its summit, and thong

little effect on the spirits of those bent on betting. In this caregory may of course be included at least seven out of every ten individuals that crowd the Grand Stand from its base to its summit, and throng the course on each side and reach far up the hill. But I allude particularly to the betting-man par excellence; and if you would find him you must seek him nowhere but in the "Ring" 'to my thicking, this railed space before the Grand Stand is to-day the upliest spot on Epsom Downs— uglier than that where the "Brompton Bison" holds his court—uglier even than the slummy nock where swindlers congregate with "prick in the garter" and "the artful little pea;" that is, uglier inasmuch as it is more mischievous. Its evil influence is more widely spread (I take it that to hanker to possess your neighbour's goods without rendering an equivalent is an evil) and contagious, because it seems to have, if not the countenance of the law, at least the law's tacit permission. It may be urged that betting as transacted in the Epsom ring, is conducted on the fairest terms; but this can scarcely be. The advantage must be on the side of the man who makes betting his business and works the machinery of his "book" by strings hidden and known only to the initiated. No doubt there are very many honourable men who patronise the "Ring;" but there is no denying that it is likewise the resort of sharks, the business of whose lives it is to snap up and devour the unwary. devour the unwary.

That "every dog has his day" is a proverb accepted without cavil; but how much luckier are these human lurchers, and turnspits, cavil; but how much luckier are these human lurchers, and turnspits, and retrievers? They have a day whenever Epsom or Newmarket choose to proclaim it, and undoubtedly they make the most of it. What delight it must afford them, these Bride-lane prowlers and luckers of the Saffron-hill waste, chevied by the police and petitioned and protested against by honest citizens, whose business is impeded by their hustling, bustling conclaves; and whose ears, and the ears of their wives and daughters, are offended by their slangy contentions!—what joy it must afford the when, on such occasions as the present, they may slip their muzzles and howl and bark according to their nature, and that in the very teeth of the policeman close at hand! To bawl, "I'll bet! I'll bet! I'll bet!" and to run about hither and thither, book and pencil in hand, stopping at pleasure to enter a little transaction—ay, and to take the stake, too—without even a frown or a reproving nod from the man of blue cloth and metal buttons.

enter a little transacion—ay, and to take the stake, too—without even a frown or a reproving nod from the man of blue cloth and metal buttons.

The race for the Epsom Town Plate comes first, but the bettingman thinks little of that paltry affair. True, he is not averse to toying with his luck, just to keep his pencil in condition, but nothing further. It is the Derby he pins his fate to. Hear him—hear fifty of them, "I'll bet against Lord Clifden!" "Ten to one against Gillie, King of the Vale!" Twenty-five to one against Tom Fool!" "I'll bet against the field!" "Twenty goineas to one against Fantastie!" "Who wants to back Hospodar?" "Ten to one against Macaroni!" "Any odds against outsiders!" "A hundred pounds to one against Baldwin or Watford!" and all this at the greatest stretch of their throats, and with their hands shielding their mouths after the manner of costermongers bu wing greengrocery. And the oddest part of the business is that not only does the purchase of a ten-shilling ticket invest them with the privilege of gambling publicly, it also confers on them—or so it is accepted—marvellous rectitude. As, for instance, suppose you take the hundred-to-one bait, thinking—"Well, the risk is not much and it may turn up trumpe; deepised Derby horses have pulled through a race before now; besides, nobody will know anything about it if I loee." You will then have to hand your a vereign to the strange bawler, who will ask you your name, and scrawl something in his book, and then shoot off, for time is very precious, and be out of sight in a twinkling. No doubt, if Watford should win, you will presently discover your friend with twenty crisp five-pound notes in his hand, ddigently seeking for you; still, there is no real security that his standard of morality is higher than the railings that encircle the betting-ring.

presently discover your friend with twenty crisp five-pound notes in his hand, ddigently seeking for you; still, there is no real security that his standard of morality is higher than the railings that encircle the betting-ring.

With the individual, however, who adopts the betting-ring, and is weaded to horse-gambling "for better for worse," it is not, as he would probably observe, "all sugar," You might, perhaps—never having seen him about "the City" with more polish on his trousers than his boots, and with his spotless linen carefully screened by the breast lappels of his coat—you might, on the faith of his present french-polished exterior and his easy manner of talking about vast sums of money, imagine that his profession was sweet without alloy. But wait awhile; wait till the bell tolls "Clear the course!" and he is spurred to desperation to book a few more "safe" things while there is yet time. Wait, again, till the same bell clangs suddenly and sharply as a fire-bell in the night and the cry is raised, "They're off!" Not another bet can now be made. The bettingman closes his book, closes his mouth—closes his former self entirely, so to speak—and, leaning against the rails, commences to chew his pencil and to grow visinly paler and older. He speaks to nobody, nobody speaks to bim. What on earth can there possibly be to talk about till the horses reapp ar round the hill?

Which last paragraph the reader will please regard as anticipatory, for not only have the Derby horses not yet started, they have rot yet saddled; and the "knowing ones" have yet to view them in the Paddock in that condition when, as says the poet, they are "adorned the most." At this point it was that I heard the only bit of grumb ling that throughout the day reached my ears. Undoubtedly, it was mucdy, and to be over one's shoetops in tenacious clay is not pleasant; still, I must say that the seeders of the paddock, as business men, might have refrained from swearing in the volont manner they did. But they so on recovered their tempers w

begon town, and taken lunch, and quietly jogged back again, and suit have been in time for the "launch." As may be easily imagined, it is no easy matter to marshal a troup of fiery, impetuous horses in such array that they shall be so well together that no one has an advantage over another; and this supposing that the rainbow-coloured sprites in the raddles have no "game" in view; no desire to take a little superfluous steam out of their then own red-hot nags, or take a little superfluous steam out of their then own red-hot nags, or to so manœuvre that any formidable rival may sweat awhile or cool awhile, as the case may be; and further, supposing that the tarter is the coolest, and most amiable, and even-minded man in the world, which, possibly, he may be, whatever may be said to the contrary by any number of impish horse-harlequins. But if any horse of the lot takes it into his high-bred head to be obstinate, why, what further can be said? And on this occasion a certain animal—Tanbour Major by name—did take it into his high-bred head that it was at least an hour too soon to start, and hack wards and formula tanbour Major by name—did take it into his high-bred head that it was at least an hour too soon to start, and backwards and forwards went the rest of the decile pack—the rain sprinkling now and then—till aristocratic arms tired with holding race-glasses, and the plebeian mob growled audibly "That's try number twenty" sneers a pert little jockey as he once more wheels his ready nag. "I don't care if it's try number two hundred," replies Mr. M'George, with asperity, "you

won't go till I give the word." And so the tiresome game continued

won't go till I give the word." And so the tiresome game continued; once, twice, three times more, and then down went the flag, and off they go—leaving master wronghead behind after all!

Clang! clang! The bell by the judge's chair heralds the stirring intelligence to the assembled mustitude, and a hundr d thousand voices cry "They're off!" as simultaneously as though they had been drilled to the performance

Now we will get back to our betting-man, whose last words before he collapsed were "They're off!" as and the call a with the rest; and then, as before stated, he shut up to wait for the verdict.

To wait for it as though he had been guitty of murder rather

then, as before stated, he shut up to wait for the variet.

To wait for it as though he had been guilty of murder rather than of a few simple acts of pambling, and the horses were the jurimen, retired behind the hill yonder to consider his case. Let us hope the equate jury will not be as long coming to a decision as the muddle-heated Old Bailey jurymen often are, or the only correct judgment as applying to the case will be "permanent insanity;" for, without doubt, if this anxiety is much longer protracted, from gnawing his pincil our beting-man will take to toaring his hair, and have to be removed to Colory Hatch straight off. But the home jury are not long in coming for and; they any ar at the turn of the hill, and then there arries a cry of "Hats off! has off!" such as is only heard at Epsom and at public executions; as dithere ensues a tipice dance, and short people take unwarrant-ble ibetties with their tailer neighbours—using their feet, their calves, their hips, even, ladderwise, that they may see.

Then arises a faint shout, from patrician lips probably—"Clifden

Then arises a faint shout, from patrician lips probably-"Clifden

"Clifden wins!" "Clifden wins!" is caught up by the eager multitude, and the words are echoed from the ring, from the stand, from the host that etretches from the verge of the course to the hillion the is the "Clifden" of the catis-meat man, who stands to win seven-and-sixpence, as much as of my Lord Loos-cash, who stands to win a couple of "thouls," or, again, as of our friend the bettingman, who stands to win ret for his clamorous landlord, and boots and shors for his boys and girls. "Clifden wins!" "Clifden wins!" "No, no! it is Blue Man'le: Blue Mantle! Blue Mattle!" "No, no! it is Blue Man'le: Blue Mantle! Blue Mattle!" "No, on! it is Blue Man'le: Blue Mantle! Blue Mattle!" "No! or! Repid Rhone! ha! ha! ha! he walks in!" "Clifden!" "No! no! no! Maccaron! Primrose for ever!" "Clifden! Clifden! he's lengths ahead!" "Maccaron! Maccaron! Primrose! Primrose! Hurrah!" Well really, gentlemen, it is so close a race that, standing twenty "Clifden wins!" "Clifden wins!" is caught up by the eager

Clifden! Clifden! he's lengths ahead!" "Maccaron! Maccaron! Primrose! Primrose! Hurrah!"

Well really, gentlemen, it is so close a race that, standing twenty yards off, it is hard to say. However, the judge will settle the matter in a twinkling. Up goes the numbers. Now set your minds at rest. First number, 7; second, 15. Maccaroni and his primrose jockey wins Derby 1863 beyond dispute.

But where is Maccaroni, the honoured quadruped whose name has suddenly become so potent that in the space of a moment it has been uttered in joy, in triumph, in despair, and cursing by en thousand lips—whose triumph within fifteen minutes of the upraising of the magic figures, will be transmitted, with the speed of lightning, to London, to Manchester, to Liverpool, that those great cities may ring with it? Where is this Crichton of equine nature—this horse without peer? Hitherward is be led; there is no mistaking him. Surely we are pagans at heart still, for never did white elephant or sacred buil command such adoration as this wonderful lattle horse called Maccaroni. He passed the chair first, and he reappears last, surrounded by a grateful multitude, who press on him and make as though they would kiss the hem of his saddle cloth. Let us hope that all this homage is paid the cumb beast for his proxess solely. Even at this raw it is not a dignifi dispectacle, but less so by far if, in the eyes of his worshippers, he is but a shape of the ever venerable golden call, who to-day is a racebotas, to-morrow a host of tallow, and the next day hogsheads of sugar or rolls of railway scrip.

Anybow, it must be a proud time for Miccaroni. He is refreshed out of a wine-bottle, and his ruffi di coat is slecked with a coth dainty as a cambric handkerchief. As for the clever primrose pilot who has eteered him through the shoals and rapide, and brought him so triumphantly into harbour, what are they about to do with him? He must be conveyed back to the scales from which he started to be re-weighed. True, this operation has been once performed

and his saddle-cloth, and his wing are that to be knocked down to the highest bidder.

"But why weigh him again, when that operation was performed before the start?" asks the curi us reader. For this reason—although jockeys as a class are the most virtuous fellows in the world, there have happened exceptions to the rule. There is a story of a jockey who did a neat trick with a riding-whip on one occasion— as weighed in the first itstance with a whip, the handle of which was loaded with lead and weighed six paulds; before he started this was changed for one to all appearance exactly the same, but weighing only four ounces! Six pounds, more or less, would not make much difference to your humdrum hag or mine, dear reader; but to an animal whose powers have been strained to cracking point, whose beans are counted almost and his water measured as an apothecary measures physic, it makes all the difference. The scales however, in which the primrose jockey is reweighed give a faithful account of him; "All right," says Mr. Manning, and there is an end to the business.

I may se well sdd that Lord Clifden was the second horse, and Rapii Rhone third; although a blunder in announcing Clarier for the last-named place caused some confusion.

J. G.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TRALEE.—Mr. O'Hagan, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been returned for Tralee, un-opposed, the other candidates having retired.

CITY OF LONDON.—No candidate has yet announces himself to supply the vacancy in the representation of London caused by the death of Mr. Western Wood, it being understood that no public movement with be made by either the Liberal or Conservative party till after the funeral of the late member. New Ross.—Mr. Tottenham, the member for New Ross, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, and a vacancy is therefore likely to occur immediately in the representation of this borough. Mr. Tottenham's son, Lieuchanat-Colonel Tottenham, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, will be the Conservative candidate. This gentleman was a distinguished scholar at Eton, and subsequently served with distinction in the Crimean War.

DRAWINGROOM AND EVENING PARTY IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PHINCESS OF WALES.—The Prince and Prince-sof Wales held a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace on Saturday. The attendance was extremely numerous, and the streets leading to the palace were occupied for several hours with the carriages of the aristocrary waiting for their turn of admission. An evening party was given by command of the Queen at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday evening, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The invitations for this reception were issued by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household.

The Prince of Wales.—The Prince of Wales has consented to law the

Majesty's household.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales has consented to lay the first stone of the new schools about to be erected for orphans and necessitous children of warehousemen and clerks. The ceremony will take place on the litth of July, when a large gathering of patrons of this deserving charries for correct consensus and a large gathering of patrons of this deserving charries of the Reformatory and Refuge Union his willingness to accept the office of pa ron of the union, as represent ing the reformatory in venient throughout the country. His Royal Highness has at the same time forwarded a donation of £20 to the funds of the society. The Prince of Wales has also consented to preside at the inauguration ceremonist on the occasion of the removal of the pupils of the British Orphan Asylum from their late leasthold premises at Clapham-rise to the commodious freehold building and grounds adjoining the Great Western station at Slough, on Wednesday, the 24th of June.—His Royal Highness was on Saturday last elected a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society at a special meeting of the society, the usual forms of election being dispensed with in the case of his Royal Highness.

DEATH OF MR. WESTERN WOOD, M.P.—Mr. Western Wood, member of Parliament for the city of London, dued at half-past nine of clock on Sunday morning, at his residence, North Gray-place, Kent. He was attacked early last week by inflammation of both lungs, accompanied by pleuriey, which stiffled lithe skill of his medical attendants. The deceased gentleman was the youngest son of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., who represented the city of London in Parliament for twenty-eight years. Mr. Wood was returned in July, 1861.

Some of the merchants of Boston, Massachusetts, have subscribed a purse fall condets for the widow and family of General Reno, who was killed THE PRINCE OF WALES. - The Prince of Wales has consented to lay the

Some of the merchants of Boston, Massachusetts, have subscribed a purse of 11,000 dols, for the wistow and family of General Reno, who was killed fighting for the Federal cause.

OUR FEUILLETON.

THE LONG RECKONING.

Cat lim V.

Stephenakes is a grand and nonremarkable. The each of that free-stone outside basein approache visities freely) and the each of observations. The architect, damaging pressures considered in a damaging pressures considered in a damaging pressures. seems to have had Corintorian place is a nis init of the neoroid excess, also ext amounting to moreowaviv; and has to be he ped that he target cut a sufficiently copious cruption of this pertient archi extiral symptom on the Stephenakes elevation to ensure his reschetic

char because.

If you could cut off a block of it with forty feet frontage, this small decimal fraction of the educe would, as street arentecture goes, have made a very tolerable town mansion in Greave or sequinge.

As it is, there seems a great de d too much of it. It is all uniform except that, in the centre, the equative pagns has gathered sufficient virus to put out a huge excrevence of portion, where the pitthora of pilasters reheves useful by a dozen ringleaders stepping bodily forward out of the crush as Corinthian columns.

Leading up to this there is a fluit of when so proposessarily lofter.

Lading up to this there is a fight of steps of unnecessarily lofty and ample as to make any average human being arriving (let us easy in a fix from the Graz's velchester station) real that the most trying part of the journey is yet to be accomplished.

Nothing under a coach and six. with outri lers, and three gigantic

Nothing under a coach and six. with outrilers, and three gigantic footmen to jump off the spathtoard and keep one another in calves and countenance on their way up the giaring, gradatory expanse, could oben book comers from the inferior word at the base of that supendous polatial eminence with anything like self-respect.

The place is surrounded with the usual appurtenances of rural magnificence; but, somehow, a sense of strict ceremony as d company manners extends to the horizon. The fine old park trees seem to have lost the independence which should belong to the British oak, and stand drawn up in formal rows, as if waiting for the modern when it might please his Grace to inspect his faithful and attached timber.

The broad sheet of water is kept at its level by an uncompromising

The broad sheet of water is kept at its level by an uncompromising rectionear dam, in the windle of which there is a reproduction of the portico flight of steps, glace with the broades, and thinnest of mathe-

atical waterfalls.

The gardens, lawns, 'erraces, and pleasure-grounds are laid out

The gardens, lawns, 'erraces, and pleasure-grounds are laid out apparently with a view of snubbing nature on a large and expensive scale. There are no quiet nooks and unexpected turns; everything is subservient to grand birdseye views.

The stables and kitchen gardens, oppressed by a humiliating sense of their ere practical usefolioss, have retired to such a respectful distance as to be undi coverable without a guide.

Indie the palace (for it would be an injustice both to the sumptions entice and the domestic word to call it a house) the same spirit of superiority to nature is asserted. Only here it is human, instead of inanimate, nature which is snubbed on a large and expensive scale, and bodily comfort sublinely sub-ridinated to hard cushions of the richest satin and stiff backs, elaborately curved and gift, in a debased classic style of decoration which may be called upholisterer's perpendicular Grecian.

The critings and cornices are cumbrously moulded and profusely gilded. Velvet curtains fringed with gold; deep, yielding carpets of Axminster pile, on which the company steal about delicately; enormous mirrors in which people can see how uncomfortable they look, at full length—all the furniture and fittings are of a quality which show that the Duke is alive to the propriety of having everything bandsome about him.

The Dubbers is included among the necessary household chattels:

cook at full length—all the furniture and nitines are of a qualty which show that the Duke is alive to the propriety of having everything handsome about him.

The Duches is included among the necessary household chattels; and she, of course, is handsome too. Sin dresses recording to her own tiste, and her taste is very perfect. That is the one point on which she is allowed to have an opinion of her own. The Duke could make her a Duchess, but he could not—ray, I presume, he has even compromised ois infailtoility so far as to confess to himself that he could not administer the organisation of her millitery, and yet have her look the newest and most carefully-revised edition of a modern Duchess. If he could have done it, no doubt he would. The Duchess is also allowed to fornish her own b udor, which is reall; a very confortable drawing-room, fitted with every modern accessary of luxurious case, and decore ed with the flower of refined and graceful ornament. But her attistic institucts are not permitted to have any wider scope. The traditions of Stephenakes have to be minimined. It was all very well for the Duchess to be comfortable in pivate; but if the State apartments, devoted to the solemn performance of a grandiose and sublime hospitality, were littered about with languishing, elastic solas, down-custioned ottomans, unologitifiedly easy coairs, and perf, familiar little swivel-mounted vis-a-vis—detend us from such sacrilege! The county would stretch out its legs, and grow free and easy. No; the severe, perpendicular Grician currue coairs and sponda, which lent themselves to no grantiously suggestive facilities for the natural disp sition of human limbs, were the style of furniture to keep people in their proper places. Let them be regilt and new covered as golden and gio-sy as you please, or let others like them supply their places, but note of your new-far gled furbolows here! London may be Paris to-day and Viennato-morrow, and S. Pererburg or Ostathanionpet the day after, but Stephenakes is St phenakes, and

The Dusc is a copaque eyes, a night now, hay. Light blue, opaque eyes, a night now, and a long chin. The last feature is permanently maintained at lap-, and a long chin. The last feature is permanently maintained at rather a high angle by broad, stiffened, twice-round neckeloths. His voice is rather harsh and high. He is not talkative; but what he does say is uttered as lou' as if he were addressing a public meeting. He upholds civil and religious liberty all over the world; but at Sephenakes, as elewhere, public opir ion means what is most loudly procedured, and nobody but the Duke proclaims anything loudly. He is not collequially oppressive, because he really has not much to say. He has not a mind fertile in forming opinions, and he has loudly and salutary conviction that it is to the last degree undiguised.

a strong and saintary conviction that it is to the last degree manighted for a great man to speak unless he is sure of his ground. He knows the points of a horse, and the pedigine of his racing stud. He knows all about the county high ways and poor-law boards, and the masteries of extrear, and can tell who ought and who ought not to be my steries of extrary, and can be more organized and another organized purion the commission of the peace in the counties over which his purious extends. In politics he objects to qualifications and hair-spitting distinctions. A consistent Whig, who is a great man and not a professional baker of political bread, should take his opinions

not a professional baker of political bread, should take his opinions hot, and hot as they come out of the oven at Brokes's Club.

If it had seemed fit to the Whig Ministry and the measure-bakers at Brookes's to reverse the free-trail-policy which they had recently adopted, the Doke would have backed them just as stanchly, possibly with even greater zeal. The one thing which he resented was their tendency to call themselves Liberals. That was a new-fangled innovation which disturbed the accient landmarks of his principles. For, after all, the letters W H I G formed the capalistic symbol to which his consistency was bound. He looks upon the political focus of Government not as a fountain of a parienlar stream of homogeneous measures, but rather as a boiler out of rular stream of homogeneous measures, but rather as a boiler out of

which motive power is derived to work the development of his local inporture. He leading dea is to miss no opportunity of widening the frieddeborough toflaces. He has no taste for the heat, and don, not the reasoned oil of the engine-room; but he likes to put in his own pod teal at skers, to see that the friedon-base and connecting-rolling convey the central piston-pulse of Parliamentary power, so

rouse my convey the central piston-pulse of Parliamentary power, so as to keep his own local machinery in satisfactory working gear.
To the Direck mind it is a sign of the times being out of joint that Braciol ar should have thrown out his candidate at the last elsection. What was the use of having forty thousand a year in Bulderland if he was to have his wife's first country town? He had intherto associated from disturbing the country town? He had intherto associated from disturbing the county town? He had inthesto awarded from disturbing the county; but disterland should see this time that he was not to be trull dwith. The party at Sephenases being gathered with a view to the impention tarond on Baldedand, it was not composed of lively elements. A judici us selection of the Balderland of irreducing the was any chance or detaining from the Melmerby, Grazeoroke, and Sciensal interest, were spinkled with a flavour of the higher aristocracy of Omashire, so that they might feel they were invited to meet good company. They were invited, with their wives; but the line must be drawn comewhere, and there were no sons and daughters. Mazzard of Javorth was in high feather; and, as most of the party were in re or less chilled by the stalely solemnity of the household, he had great opportunities of showing, in his voluble and treachant style who was the real man in the ranks of Balderland's liberal contingent. Mazzard was a little shy at first, too; but it would have

style who was the real man in the ranks of Balderland's liberal contingent. Mazzard was a little shy at first, too; but it would have taken an allow incalentable weight of social repression to keep Mazzard effectually down. His interlect, without being subtle or profound, was robust and energe ic. He was blessed with an abundance of self-esteem, and encumbered with but little tact. He was "a plain man with no non-sense about him." He liked to "go to the heart of a question" and to 'follow up a principle to its legitimate issues." Mazzard was a troublesome man at Quarter Sessions, and had always more to say than his brother imagistrates cated to hear. Perhaps they were jealous of his tal nia. He certainly had the gift of the gab, and could make a ten times better speech than Sculthrop of Thixby or Bolstan of Whithough; yet it disguises him to find that the Beach paid more attinition to a few stumbling sentences from those pignaded dods sick-in-the-muds than to his Demosthenian harangues on county grievances.

county grievances.

His family had held the three thousand acres of Jaworth for five generations. His great-great-grandfather (it was said remembered in that antedduvian county) was a successful attorney in Bradblesk. The attorney bought the estate, a bargain, of an encumbered client; and by some retributive retailation of the genius loci the successive even of Laworth had all been a shade too client; to be comfortable eira of Jaworth had all been a shade too clever to be comfortable

retra of Jaworth had all been a shade too clever to be comfortable country gentlemen.

Muzzard being an anti-aristocratic, anti-oligarchical, advanced Liberal, much addicted to ventdate his theories in their nude simplicity—poing to the heart of Reform questions, and following up Liberal principles to their legitimate issues; moreover, taking advantage of the ceremonious reticence of those august halls to utter hims if almost as audioly as the Duke himself, it is scarcely to be wondered at that his Grace was very soon convinced that "the real man of the Balderland L berals" was the most offens we and obnoxious person that had ever, in his time, partaken of the Stephenakes hospitalities.

person that had ever, in his time, partaken of the Stephenakes hospitalities.

The Duke could swallow Liberalism compactly rolled and neatly covered with gld-leaf without any wry faces when it was prescribed by his family politicians; out here was an unauthori ed practitioner, who volunteered to jound the pill afresh and stir up its unasyoury ingredie ts in hot water, under his very nose! Mazzard, however, had a happy obtuseness which enabled him to mistake grim gaps of guinous alleger for encouraging pages of gap attention.

ominous sile.ce for encouraging pauses of rapt attention.

It was not bad sport for those who saw the humour of the situation to behold this modern Marcus Cartius mounted on his hobby and p-recually plunging and replunging into the conversational chasms which he kept unconsciously making as fast as he filled them up.

CHAPTER VII.

Such was the sort of party into which Lady Julia found herself precipitated, and it is not very probable that she would have been able to see much fon in it by her own unassisted light. Luckuy for her, S, duey Wantmarch had been appointed by the believelence

of the Diches to take her in to dinner; and he, in his rattling, off-hand manner, put her up to the state of affairs.

"Terrible man! Of course, he is a terrible man. Who would have thought a quiet listle county like Baiderland could have turned out a bore of such calibre?" You know bores are measured by calibre?"

outs bore of such calibre? You know bores are measured by callore?"
"Yes, artillery bores."
"Weil, he is one of the great guns of the county where we are going to fight for civil and religious liberty. He won't take much 'limbring up,' will he? He seems as if he had been dring redhot an tever since he was founded, and had never once been sponged out. He is a sort of firear a likely to be dangerous to his friends: too hot to hold; apt to explode his powder, by spontaneous combustion, before he is fairly should. You see now uncomfortable he makes the poor Duke?"

the poor Dake?

before he is fairly should. You see now unconforable he makes the poor Duke?"

"No! Is the Duke more uncomfor able than usual?"

"I should rather think he was. I can tell you he is not accostoured to fire works of that art fizzing and cracking off at his table."

"Why did the Duke ask such a disagrees ble person?"

"Why, he was down in Snape's list of wortnes. Snape, you know, is the Duke's Ballerland agent. You don't suppose these people were invited to be agrees ble. We are conciliating their vote and interest, and it ought to be done in a serene, sublime, and unconscious manner. They ought to make believe that they come here as casual guests, and ignore all political motive in the transaction, except a private word or two with the Duke to make things all right; but this hulls thrombo blusterer knows he has been invited for politics, and being "a plain man," will out with "the heart of the mater." He ver, likely thinks the Duke and the company are delighted with him, and that he is taking the lead in the discussion to which his takents entitle him. You see my steady old father, after a few mesuccessful efforts to moderate him, has retired behind a wise Ministerial reserve, out of which he can only be roused now and then so far as to raise his ejecrows a harbreadth or so, and look as if he might positively have to shake his head. You know Ministerial reserve is a sort of hedge, and it is safer to avoid the open when there is a wild bull in possession of the field. It would not do for a Cabinet Minister to be tossed in the pre-ence of two counies, if Mazzard could get a chance of housting him on the horns of a dilemma, he is no respecter of pusionages. I should like to see him take a rise out of the Duke. The old boy is in a most frightful fune. Upon my word, it beats cock tighting to see him so crowed over, and on his own duest dunghill too." fume. Upon my word, it bests cock-tighting to see him so crowed over, and on his own ducal dunghill too."

"Is not that rather ungrateful of you, if it is for your political ivantage the party is invited? Surely you ought to be corry that the

noisy man puts him out?"
"When he is doing his best to put me in? You don't suppose he "When he is doing his best to put me in? You don't suppose he does it out of any particular affection for me. He only looks on me as a cort of pez to hang up one of his old hats on in the House of Commons. You might rancy he has a quasi-paternal avuncular interest in giving scope to my rising abilities, and a desire to see interest in giving scope to my rising abilities, and a desire to see his hopeful young relative launched in public life. Not a bit! He takes no more account of the quality of my brains (as long as I can tell the Ministerial lobby from the Opposition) than of the colour of my hair. For all he cares or knows, my skull might be full of hasty pudding, cotton wool, or sawdust. He takes it for granted I shall recite the orthodox formulas at the polling-places, where I have to haracquie the market month. where I have to harangue the market people. But I have been privately recommended (through my father) not to enter on the little of the political oli ic d topics with these people. The Duke does not like seassion. I am only to be exhibited, for the present, I am only discussion. I am only to be extinued, for the present, in the character of a modest and retiring young dummy, whom it is King Log's graceous will and pleasure to install as Deputy Chip in Frogland or Pondland. If it wasn't for the embargo laid on me I should like to have a go in at Mazzard. To 'go to the heart, of

My own mother was a Balderland woman, and the Saxon stronghold swarms with my kindred. In a day or two I am going to visit my uncle, who is member for the county that Moreover, a great friend of mine is likely to stand for the county."

"Your uncle! Was the first Ladv Tintage! an Oxley of Brimfield? He is as rank a Protectionist as ever fattened sheep on

is as rank a Protectionist as ever fattened sheep on turnips. I should never have suspected you of being a blood relation of that florid squire. And who is the 'great friend' who means to stand for the county? if that is a fair question. Upon my word, the Durhess ought to have warned me to

word, the Durhess ought to have warned me to mind my p's an l q'a."

"My moth r was not an Oxley of Brimfield, but a Wolverstone of Lupesley; and the great friend is Mr. E-mand Strensal, who seems to me an honest, straightforward, intelligent young man, with a genuine ambition to serve his country in earnest. Do you know him?"

"Oh, yes, I know him;

"Oh, yes, I know him; a 'eavy gent,' as the horse-haler said of his 'Imperial costomer, Alexander of Russia." The Duchess had got on her gloves, and made her little circular bow to the dessert service.

As Lady Julia rose with

dessert service.

As Lady Julia rose with the flight of ladies she said, 'Y in will know his weight better when you have been weighed in the political balance together and reden for the county warmers."

and recen for the county stakes."

"If the contest were to be decided at the scales, instead of the winning post; but the race is not always to the most ponderous nor the battle to the most beautiful, otherwise I should be to the recent the state of th

httle hope in running with Mr Strensal or sparring with your Ladyship."

(To be continued.)

"POOR PUSS."

the matter, his Liberalism is a virtuous desire to pull down everybody above his head. And 'to carry his principles to their legitimate issue,' the noisiest de nagogue should rule the country, in which case Mazzard would be First Lo dof the Treasury." And what is your

"And what is your Liberalism?"

"And what is your Liberalism?"
"As far as I can see, every man's politics have a direct reference to his own interests. Our Libera arm consists in keeping a respectable connection of Worg families in power. In order to retain our popularity, we are obliged to go in for any amount of progress. Our theory consists in perpetually inviting the sovereign people to march intellectually over our aristocratic bodies, without letting them actually do it. We are obliged in public to talk the talk of Mazzard, but we don't like him to

to talk the talk of Mazzard, but we don't like him to follow it up to its legitimate issues in private."

'You seem to be a very candid politician. If that is the sort of thing you would like to teil Mr. Mazzard, perhaps it was wise to keep you quiet."

"You don't suppose I should say that sort of

"You don't suppose I should say that sort of thing to the company, though? One never says what one would like to say in this double-faced world, unless it be to amiable young ladies whese discretion may be relied upon. That is why female society is such a relaxation. One may say what one thinks to a lady, that is, if ore does not that is, if ore does not talk about subjects which concern her very much; for I suppose, on ques-tions of female pontics, reserve and circumspec-tion are as requisite as in male politics with men."

male polities with men."
And what do you call
femal-polities?"
"Questions of taste in
bonnets, novels, cashmere
shawls, popular preachers,
music and all other descriptions of social, moral, and domestic millinery. In short, whenever the and domestic millinery. In short, whenever the personal interests of the listener are in no way affected, candour is safe. You may confide to me You may confide to me with the utmost frankness any heterodox opinious you may hold on
the combination of colours most suitable for a
dark or fair complexim.
If you think Mrs. Wilstop over there made a
mittke in wearing a
wreath of sky-blue convolvumes in her red
hair, I shall keep your
secret faithfully, and take
a mild, sympathetic interest in hearing you
utter an energetc and
you were to say the same t

terest in hearing you uter an energete and lively distribe on the subject. But if you were to say the same throw to Mrs. Folcyfte she might thou you were making side curs at her all the while, because she wears cornflowers; and, though her hair is really anburn, she has no doubt had triends kind enough o whisper in her ears that her enemies called it red. And then, who knows but what Mrs. Wilstrop may have, some time or other, given herself airs to Mrs. Folclyfte, and that it might not suit Mrs. Folclyfte to go and condole with the redhaired lady on the spiteful observations you had made about her, though, all the time you might have been proaching the merest gesthetic convictions with-

been proaching the merest esthetic convictions without caring one brok-andeye (I suppose ladies do not measure their indifference, by buttons) whether the suggestive example's taste in dress were good, bad, or indifferent, nor whether her cheeclure were scarlet, purple, or pea-green?"

"I see you have a mean opinion of women."

"Do you think I have a lofty opinion of

"Do you think I have a lofty opinion of men?"

about no hing but ribbons and triumings. How do you know I may not be a deep and dangerous politician? How do you know I am not here, like Alfred in the Danish camp, to carry your rash confidences into the Saxon strongholds?"

"Why, you are a genuine Dane—you are the Duchess" nieve I forget what Lord Tintagets politics are. It tak he has no Balderland property," said Whitmarch, who was a little startled by the about no hing but ribbons

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES, DEDICATED BY NATURAL SELECTION TO DR. CHARLES DARWIN.



No. 4 .- POOR PUSS .- (DRAWN BY C. H. BENNETT.)

dangerous look of playful mischief with which Lady Julia had turned upon his male politics.

"My father has no property in Badlerland, and I fancy he forgets almost as unch as y in do what are his politics, though I believe he ought by hereditary right to be a Tory. Lady Ulrica is my stepmother. Is there any such relationship as a stepaint? And do female politicians always side with their stepmother's family politics?

of losing loving hearts, and the best and surest plan for promeing the "Poor Puss" of our Engraving. She is an old, old maid, and, for the happiness of all mankind, such may she ever remain.



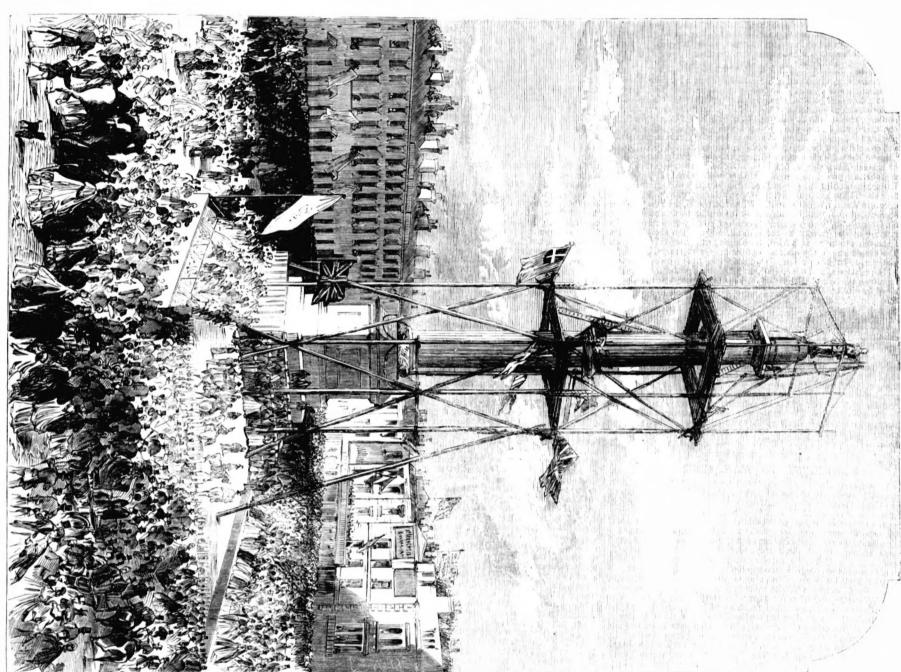
THE INAUGURATION. THE inauguration of

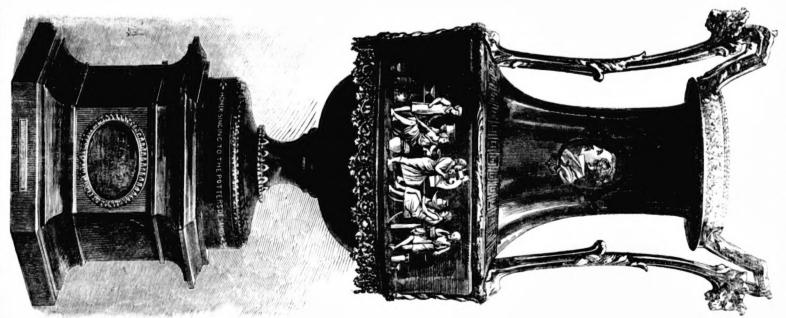
the monument in Liver-pool to the memory of the Great Doke of Wellington, the movement for getting up which was commenced up which was commenced in 1851, shortly after the Doke's death, and the completion of which has only just been accomplished, took place on Saturday last in presence of an immense as en by; and the sight fornished for the thousands of every for the thousands of spectators present was one which is seldom wire es-ed in Liverpool. Apart from the mere pageant, there was an interest attending the erection of a memento to one of England's



THE LONG RECKONING .- A DINNER PARTY AT THE DUKE OF SWELCHESTER'S.

grable. Contrals, and in a local point of view that feeling was increased it in the test that on the completion of the work the town would posses an crament worthy of it. It had been felt that Liverpool was behind other large towns throughout the kingdom in its excression of admiration of the illustrious berds in litrary career. It had a targible record of the beroic decis of Nelson, and a desire was experienced for the advent of the time when his great counterpart, Wellington might have a posthumous record which should stand through the present and the future. That the monument was to form a munificent present to the Corporation on behalf of the inhabitants of the town was doubtless another and a poverful incentive to the spontaneity expressed by the attendance at the imaginal evenour, insemuch as it might be considered not only the testimonial of the 400 subscribers, who in reality contributed to its crection, but a substantial acknowledgment shared by the townsmen generally.





down Dale-street and along WVE in Prown. treet to the size of the monument in Communication-row.

Barly in the afternoun the weather, which in the morning was cloudy and threatened rain, cleared up, and a brilliant sun poured forth its rays and contributed greatly to the splend ur of the occasion. The prople began to assemble at an early h ur, and long before five o'clock all the thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the monument were uncomfor ably crowded. Stages were erected on the right and left of the column, and these were filled with ladies and

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO W. H. KERB, E-Q. ON HIS RETIRE-MENT FROM THE HOYAL PORCELAIN WORKS, WORCESTER, the volunteers began to a-semble on the ground shor ly before five o'clock, each corps headed by its band of music. General Sir John Jones, K.C.B., was in command of the military, and Captain M Mullen and Captain Barton Wrigley offi inted as Brigade-Majors, There were also in attendance as briof other counted officers there were about 2000 volunteers and p naioners, in cluding offi zers.

As we have already stated, the crush of people was very great, and the number of spectators would probably be about 25,000 or 30,000.

The steps in front of St. George's Hall were densely crowded, and a The steps in front of St. George's first were density crowner, and a large number of persons had even succeeded in getting upon the roof of that building to wine-s the uncovering of the statue. Flags were displayed from St. George's Hall and other buildings in the neighbourhood, whilst the Royal standard and other flags floated from the

burked, whilst the Royal standard and other figs floated from the scaffolding attached to the monument.

The Mayor's procession from the Townhall reached the ground at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and, after his Wor hip had taken the chair and the laties who were with him were stated in the platform at the base of the column, Mr. John Torr, the secretary of the monument committee, addressed the assembly, and, after giving a history of the labours of the body he represented, presented the monument, in the name of the subscribers, to the Mayor and Corporation of the town. At the conclusion of Mr Torr's speech the status as inveiled, amidst the applause of the assembled thousands, the effect of the scene being heightened by the bands playing "God Save the Queen," A salute of nineteen guns was afterwards fired by Colonel Clay's battery, stationed at the rear of the monument. When the applause had subsided the Mayor, in the name of the Corporation, accepted the gift bestowed upon them, and, after a graceful reference to the brilliant career of him to henour whose memory the meeting had assembled, paid a tribute to the ex-ritions of the monument committee, especially the secretary and treasurer, Messrs. Torr and I. E. mitte, especially the secretary and trea-urer, Messrs. Torr and F. E. Moss, the latter of whom acknowledged the compliment. Several other addresses were afterwards delivered, and the proceedings were brougut to a close in a most satisfactory manner.

THE MONUMENT.

The monument consists of a Roman Doric column and statue of the great military chief ain. The base of the column is surrounded with three ranges of granite steps, and the pedestal is also of similar material, the height being 15 ft 4 in. The column itself, over the base and cup, measures 81 ft. It is 10 ft, in diameter at the foot of the shaft, and 8 ft 9 in at the top, upon which rests the redestal supporting the figure. The pedestal on which the column stands is not yet completed, so far as regards the ornamentation. At each angle there will be eagles, executed in bronze, and connected by festoons, also of bronze. One of the tour panels—that facing Lime-street, will contain a bas-relief representing the grand charge at Waterloo. This also is to be executed in bronze. In the remaining three panels will be introduced, in raised letters, records of the other achievements in which the deceased distinguished himself. When completed, the whole will be surrounded with granite posts and chains similar to those in tront of deceased distinguished himself. When completed, the whole will be surrounded with granite posts and chains similar to those in front of St. George's Hall. A winding staircase of stone passes through the interior of the column to the summit, and, by the same route, a lightning conductor is carried, terminating at the top of the statue. The dimensions of the work are as follow:—Granite steps. 6f. high; lighteing conductor is carried, terminating at the top of the statue. The dimensions of the work are as follow:—Gran its steps. 6f., high pedestal, 15 ft., 4 in.; column, base, and cap 81 ft.; pedestal at top. 18 ft.; platform, 2 ft. 8 in.; statue, 14 ft.; making the to all neight, including the fiture, 132 ft. The a hole rists upon a foundation darge blocks of Runcorn stone, some of the blocks being several tons weight. For the column, Darley Dale stone has been employed. The design was furnished by Mr. A Lawson, architect, of Glasgow. Messis. Holme and Nicol were the general contractors, the mason's work being undertaken by Mr. G. Glaister. The statue is of colossal siz, being 14 ft in height. The Duke is represented in the undress uniform of a General. His left hand rests upon a sword, and in the right he holds a Field Marshal's baton. He wears a short military cloak, which usually formed part of his ordinary attire. The treatment of the figure is that of complete repose. In every respect the statue is creditable to the skill and ability of the artist, Mr. G. Lawson, seulp or, of Liverpool. The bronzes in bas-relief are twing ex-cated by the same a arist. The statue was case at the works of Messis. sculp or, of Liverpool. The bronzes in bas-relief are being ex-cuted by the same arcist. The statue was case at the works of Messrs. Robins n and Cuttam, Pimlico, London, the metal employed being from guns supplied by the Government, most of them trophies

TESTIMONIAL TO W. H. KERR ESQ.

In a former Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES (May 17, 1862, and others connected with the words it has a connected that the artists, working and other connected with the words at Worcester, which were long under the management of W. H. Kerr, Esq. That gentleman having recently retired from the direction of the establishment, the artists, working and others connected with the works determined to present him with a testimonial expressive of their goodwill and esteem as well as of their appreciation of the ability, kindness, and liberality he had uniformly displayed while the direction of their labours was confined their appreciation of the ability, kindness, and hornality he had uniformly displayed while the direction of their labours was confined to his care. Accordingly a subscrip ion was entered into, and on the 18th of April last a committee, representing the various departments of the Royal Porcelain Works waited up n Mr Kerr, at his residence near Worcester, and, after partaking of his hospitality, presented him with a valuable vase, and also an address, which the chairman of the committee (Mr. James Sperriff) read. The vase is china, having a fine mazarine or cobalt blue ground (for which colour Worcester has always been celebrated), and upon which the subjects are painted in the style of the Limoges enamels. The principal subject is designed from Homer's hymn called "The Furnace," and represents Homer singing to the potters of Samos, who, in return, present him with some of their vases. This proves the antiquity of the potter's art, as Homer is supposed to have lived about the year Am 3100. It is also valuable in the history of the art, as showing the high esteem in which it was held. At that time the productions of the pott r were not unfrequently given as prizes to the successful competitors in the various public games the esteemed manly and honourable. The reverses the has an enamel ornamental scroll with a figure centre; on the neck of the vase are suspended, on each side, portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, also painted in enamel, which are remarkable for their fidelity of expression. The gold borders are in the Greek style, releved by chasing, and producing a charming effect by contrast with the silver work. It is elegantly mounted, having on each side a silver handle, the top of which represents a graffic's head and the lower part the claws. Beneath the illustration of Homer is a fringe of silver, besides which there are borders and bead work of a lver running round the vase, all being in character with the other par s. The mounting was intrusted to Mesers. Manning and Manning, silversmiths, of the Cross, who, much to the graceful and characteristic appearance of the vasa. It stands on an enony pedestal, on which is a silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to W. H. Kerr, E-q., by the workpople of the Royal Porcelain Works, Wo cester, as a token of their affectionate remembrance and remard." The address to Mr. Kerr, above mentioned, was as follows:—"Respected Sir,—We, the workpeople of the Royal Porcelain Works, lately in your employ, present you, on your retirement, with this vase, in token of our affectionate remembrance and of the esteem in which we hold your conduct as an employer and a continuous. We would not force the unstandant. membrance and of the esteem in which we hold your conduct as an employer and a geotleman. We won direct forgity in spirited and autopostul efforts, in conjunction with your estimated and friend, B. W. Binns, Est, in relsing the perclaimers and Wordester from the low sib to which it had receded to a position of a recent and of excellence in manufacture rivalling the best or supports of angest and of modern covaring are. The rethe best presuccions of sneeset and of modern ceramic art. The re-memb ance of your kind and generous conduct in all cases of as cessity, of our a tention to the combet and convenience of your warkpeople, and of the several occasions in which, at a con-iderable outlay, you have a http://documents.com/documents/document seman in our minus contents of the days of the semantic which has characterised you in your position as our employer. This wase has been chosen as embodying the great distinguishing specialty in which Worcester stands unrivalled, and is in itself a

gentlemen, who were admitted by ticket. The local pensioners and | masterpiece of enamel work, combining, as it does the two great

masterpiece of enamel-work, combining, as it does the two great sister arts of the porter and the siversmith in their true artists development. We hope it will be by you accepted at our hands, and afford you great pleasure as coming from a free and affectionate acknowledgment of your merit by the workprople whom you have employed for tacive years and upwards. We trust that your future position may be one of prosperity, and that you self and Mrs Kerr in at aiming a hale and happy old age, may see the porcelain trade of Worcester not only successful but unrivalled.

To this address Mr. Kerr made an appropriate reply, in which he traced it e history and progress of the ceramic art in England from ob-curity to its present eminence, and encouraged those engaged in it to still greater exercions. In conclusion, he said:—"As to the vase itself, I have been told by a very high authority in the ceramic art that it is your great artist's (Bott) masterpiece, and it certainly does credit to him and to you, both for workmanship and take. This heat ifful specimen will, I trust, pass for generations to come as an hericom in our family, of these imade value, as a token of your affectionate gratitude for any services I may have rendered you. With all the trials and difficulties in the potter's art. I must say that, after the confidence placed in the sustaining powers of Division. With all the trials and difficulties in the potter's art. I must say that, after the confidence placed in the sustaining powers of Divine Providence, my greatest source of pleasure and comfort was in thinking that those who assisted us in our great undertaking felt that sympa hy and co-operation which ought to, and which did, exist between you and ourselves. In conclusion, with all my heart I thank you for your kind wishes, and most sincerely do I hope that the same prosperity and happiness may be enjoyed by all of you; and, resusaired, that whenever it is in my power to serve you or the porcelain trade of Worcester to up may command my services. Farewell, wishing trade of Worcester you may command my services. Farewell, wishing you every blessing.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIRD NOTICE

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIRD NOTICE

MR. T. J. GULLICK'S large Scriptural piece (450) illustrative of the text, "And Peter went out and wept bitterly," Luke xxii 62 is a very remarkable picture. Behind the repen and Apostic is a parchment offixed to the jimb of the portal, and bearing the inscription in Hebrew characters." The Passover—Cai-phas the High Priest; "thus identifying time and place. Our Lord was cracified on the morning of the Passover, and the blood ("of the first-born of the flock") is here sprinkled on the doorp at and lintel, as enjoined in L viticus. The expression of an intense fe ling of remorse on being reminded of his infide his by the third crowing of the cock has been most successfully portaged in the commensnee of Peter by Mr. Gullick. His eyes are directed earthward, as though their owner knew himself to be unit for heavenly contemplation. The introduction among the exterior accessories of the thorn and the cross, placed in readiness for the crucitixion, are additionally suggestive of the bitterness and woo which pervade the entire scine; and, with great sub lety of allu ion, the head of the cross is placed downward, thus typifying the future fate and humble heroism of the Apostle according to the tradition which represents him to have been crucified with the head downwards. The woman still pointing with scornful flager we conjecture to be the same to whom Peter decied Carist. The time is early morning; but a lawp still burns under the doorway, and, within, a group of Jews and Roman soldiers are warming throughly and the cross for the interval in the law of the cross are seen. doorway, and, within, a group of Jews and Roman soldiers are warning themselves at "the fire they lit in the mist"; and beyond are steps leading to the "upper room," in which the awf I tribunal is sitting. As a religious picture, Mr Gullick's "Peter" must take high rank. It is thoroughly earnest, full of deep thought and patient study, and in

is thoroughly earnest, full of deep thought and patient study, and in its drawing and chiaro-curo very noble and dignified.

"Woman's Mis-ion" (467) is a tryptich, and one of the cleverest pictures we have seen from the facile pencit of Mr. G. E. Hicks. Whate growing, however, somewhat weary of "missions," either for ladies or for gentlemen. We know perfectly well that women (God bless them all!) are indefatigable in the devitedness with which ney dandle babies and nure sick people; but we apprehend that the perpenual application of the term "mission" to the labours which they so cheerfully accomplish, and to which the selfishness and laziness of the opposite sex so readily condern them, may be employed administration. "Woman's mission" is very often "woman's marty rdom".

nauseam. "Woman's mission" is very often "woman's martyrdom" Red Tape" (28), J. Morgan, might with quite as much propriety be called "green terret," since it is not a couple of Government clerks, but a pair of wigged and gowned barristers, that Mr. Morgan has put on canvas. The picture is not much the worse for being devid of mearing. It is a very humorous and intelligent study of two crafty physiognomies, and the barristers' wigs are as well painted as their faces. But we must cautin Mr. Morgan against the reckless apposition of ad captandam titles to subjects to which they have not the remotest reference. "Red tape" might lead, in sheer wantonness, to "Back's rap" or "Blue ruin.

"The Coronation of the King of Prussia—the Princess Royal Doing Homage" (25). G. H. Thomas, is a picture that awakens mingled fellings. The free born Briton may be apt to look with somewhat of a discontented eye on the representation of a ceremonial

mingled Relings. The free born Briton may be apt to look with somewhat of a disconnented eye on the repre-entation of a ceremonial where the eldest daughter of England—the good and graceful Princess Royai—is kneeling at the feet of that most obtuse and op rionated old drill-sergeant of a monarch William I. of Prossia Again, it cannot be concealed that the pageant albeit very spiendid, it is accordingly the treatment and not press around in its concealed.

Again, it cannot be concealed that the pageant albeit very spiendid, is exceedingly theatrical and not very graceful in its general aspect. Mr. Thomas has had to contend with a disagreeable array of straight lines, and a most uncomfortable exuberance of red benches and red drapery. However, he has glossed over his chief difficulties, and got through his task with his a customed spirit and vigour. It is as well to know what the Court of Prussia is like, in order to do our best to avoid it for the future.

Mr. David Roberts has two sumptuous cathedral interiors, "Milan Cathedral" (35) and "St. Stephen, Vienna" (46) Both these subjects he has already painted some dozens, if not scores, of times; but who could ever grow tired of David Roberts's interiors? Albeit the breadth of handling approaches coarseness, and the facility of execution borders on trickery, and the blouse of the scene-painter will sometimes peep from beneath the mande of the academician, the execution borders on trickery, and the blouse of the scene-painter will sometimes peep from beneath the mande of the academician, the veteran is always delightful—always fresh and visorous. As for scene-painting, didn't Canale'to work for the Opera House at Venice and Salvator Rosa for the Apollo Theatre at Rome?

"Morning in Spain" (47), D. W. Deane, is a gent of a picture—an uncut gent if you like, a rough diamond, a jewel with a flaw or two in it, but a rich and rare j wel, for all that. It is as recolent of the cosas de Espana as Theophile Goutier's book of Spanish travel. It is sultry, and dusy, and sun-bak d, and not over given to measure.

clean linen. It smells of the puchero and the olla, of the oil flask and the chocolare pot, of garne and tobacco-smoke. It is thoroughly

and entirely Spanish.
"Ta: Cen-us of April 8:b, 1861" (479) may claim a George of Denwark drunk," te of Denmark drunk," said King Charles II., and him," We have ober; and, drunk or sober, there is nothing in him." We have Mr. Charles Londreer full, and we have tried him fasting; we have tried him in genre; and, fasthave tried him in history and we have tried him in genre; and, ing or full, genre or history, there is nothing in tim. There is than nothing — pardon the paradox — there is confusion, amo te, Zahide," cried the epigramostist, and could not sta than nothing—parton the parasiox—there is confusion. "Non amo te, Zabide," cried the epigramosatist, and could not state the reason for his repignance; but we do know why we do not like Mr. Charles Landster. It is because he paints such tections and mane pictures. He can draw well enough. He can compose without violating any particular artistic canon he can east a shadow where a shadow should fall, and light up a protru er non which demands illumination. But this is all Bon an malan, his works

where a shadow should rail, and agut up a processor which demands flumination. But this is all Bon an malan, his works will never the beyond the level of hopeless medicerty.

"The Marriage of H.R.H the Princess Affice" (85) painted, by compact doi her Majes'y, by Mr. G. H. Thomas, obtainely disarms criticism. There is no great opportunity for display in a wedding in the drawing on mof a country house, and where most of the performance with half money in an and one to deep black. Mr. Thomas in the drawing ro med a country house, and where most of the personages are in had mounting, and one in deep black. Mr Thomas has done his work valiantly and merits commendation, and that is all

Mr. Frith's "Juliet" (100) might be Desdemona, might be Bearrice, might be Lady Clara Vere de Vere, might be anybody. It is very skilfully painted.

In 114 and 134 Mr. David Roberts has painted two grand views

In 114 and 134 Mr. David Roberts has painted two grand views of St. P. ul's Cathe-tral, looking ast and west. In these we are again reminded of Canaletto, who, if we mistake not, executed a magnificent view of Blackfriars Bridge, with St. Paul's in the distance, during his residence in England. Mr. Roberts mas done his best to poetise the pro-said aspect of the dirty, unembanked Thames; has east St. Paul's into shadows of cerulean blue; has made a wonderful play of colour by the reflection of the sun et sky in the distance; and for the sake of contrast and colour has stuck up posts and raised warehouses where posts and warehouses bever could be. His bargers, mostover, look like gond hers, and his mudlarks like improvisatori. Nature suffers a good deal in Mr. Roberts's hand when he comes to deal with muddy old Father Thames; but art is always an immense gainer by his energy and dexterity.

modey old Father Phames; but art is always an immense gainer by his energy and dexterity.

"Isabella Duchess of Clarence, urging her Husband to Abandon the C-use of the House of York and supper that of Lancaster, A D 1470," F. R. Pick regill, R.A., is a rational, an honest, and an able picture, a commission for a score of which might secure a commetence for a painter of Mr. F. R. Pickersgill's ackaos ledged merit, provided always that we had a Ministry of Fine Arts to bestow such commissions for the decoration of palaces and museums. As it is read with the median and museums. the decora ion of palaces and museums. As it is, we do not see purpose, public or private, can be served by the production of this

meritorious work.

In No. 191 Mr. Paul Falconer Poole has painted a landscape and figure illustration of a Greek pastoral, with an epigraph too long for quotation. An amorous awain is striving to attempthen his suit to his lady love by telling her of the prodigious number of sheep he possesses; and she listens with rapt ears and evident fascination possesses; and she listens with rapt ears and evident fascination—more, we hope, at the sound of the beloved one's voice than at the enumeration of bis woolly trea-ures. The picture is a very superbone, and pregnent of traces of the master's hand; but its beauty is marred by Mr. Poole's old radical and seemingly incurable defect a lurid and confused colour. The pictures of this really great artist always seem to us to have been pained during the chaotic period.

"A Scene from Dara" (250), A. H. Burr, and illustrating a passage from Dara "(250).

from Tenuyson-

The door was off the latch; they peeped and saw The boy set up betwixt his grandsire's knees—

is a picture of con-iderable size, and full of good—nay, almost great—qualities—Mr Barr is evidenely a man of no mean power, mental as well as manual. The drawing is in general very good; but surely there was no necessity to make the boy so "set up' between the knees of his grandsire as to appear wellnigh hunchbacked.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

The highly-successful of but of Mddle. Ariô: at Her Majesty's Theatie has been the most roticeable of the week's musical events. The name of Mdlle. De-liée A tô: wa some years ago frequently conspicuous in our concert programmes, and even at that time her conspicuous in our concert programmes, and even at that time her remarkable executive facility won for her hosts of admirers. Since then she has devored herself to the lyric stage, and in many of the chief cities of Germany—in which every habitue of the theatre professes to be more or less of a philosophical critic—she has achieved an enviable fame. The verdict expressed on Tuesday was as decidedly favourable as the demante herself could have desired. Malle Ariots voice is a mezzo-soprano, which the aggressive apparing of the superiors favored on hone desired. ambition of the singer has forced to invade almost to an equal extent the province of both soprano and contraito. The cultivation of her lower tones has probably cost her most trouble, and it is, therefore, in this region of her voice that she reems most auxious to seize every opportunity of display. For instance, she at times suddenly transposed a passage to the lower octave, preferring to surprise her hearers by the certainty with which she strock long intervals rather than trust to the simple charm of the unaltered melody. What Mdlle, Artôr's voice lacks in fullness and richness is largely atoned for by its peretrating and expressive quality, while it is thoroughly and completely under the singer's control. The lady knows her own powers exactly, rehes upon the result of industrious practice, and leaves nothing to momentary impulse. She evidently must have been a most zealous pupil of Mdme Viardot, and in the nearness and finish of her execution of the brilliant ornaments with which she ambition of the singer has forced to invade almost to an equal been a most zealous pupil of Mdme Viardot, and in the nearness and finish of her execution of the brilliant ornaments with which she overlays very much of the sparkling music allotted to Maria she emulates her illustrious model. Mdlle, Artôt was compelled to repeat both the p-pular air in which the vivandère extols the regiment, the many headed father which has adopted her, and the concluding vocal display of the lesson scene, in which the Marchioness vainly seeks to trach demure accomplishments to her with and reckless daughter. The character selected for her début is well arape et to Mdlle. Artô's personal appearance, and she is en itled to commendation for her boldness in giving an unidealised a personation of the vivandère as she really is—frank, spirited, and not untinged with the coarseness acquired from her military associates. associates.

The other characters were sustained with passable effect, and the remarkable delicacy with which the graceful accompaniments that so charmingly sustain the hearers' attention during the recitatives and

The other characters were sustained with passable effect, and the remarkable delicacy with which the graceful accompaniments that so charmingly sustain the hearers' attention during the recitatives and concerted music were performed by the band should not be passed over without special notice. The tone elicited by the performers of the Covent Garden band is certainly fuller and more sonorous in quality than that of the rival orchestra, but Signor Arditi shows infinitely more regard for his signers than does Signor Costa. The other performances at this house have consisted of "II Trovatore," supported by Mome. Alboni, whom we would gladly hear in any o her character than Azucena; and "Lucia," the representation of which was rendered remarkable by the presence of mind shown by Molle. Titiens in extinguishing her ignited dress without for a moment interrupting the business of the scene. A similar act of courage was displayed on Tuesday by Molle. Ferraris, who suddenly disappeared from view in consequence of the fall of a board on which she momentarily alighted in her descent from the region of clouds, and who, although her foot evidently pained her, danced through the ballet with as much grace as though she had suffered no injury.

The Covent Garden opera is now in full activity, four representations being given every week, with all the completeness which we are accustomed to admire in this magnificent establishment. In a strictly musical sense, however, we must confess that we have heard a better performance of "D in Giovania" than the first given this season, addle. Fince, for instance is not an entirely satisfactory Donna anna, nor does Herr Formes's voice do full justice to Mezart's wondons strains. The trio of masques, again, was very ineffectively performed on the occasion to which we allude, Molle. Frecitating her own time throughout; but the piece, being a popular favourier, received its prescribed encore. The chief attraction of the performance lay in Molle. Parti's fascinatingly fresh embodiment of Zerli se los without the slightest additte nal ornament. To bear her fresh voice give charming expression to Zerlina's coaxing an't caressing melodies, and to watch Masetto's face as he allows himself to be pe suared by them, is worth a long journey even in this bleak month of May. M. Faures Don Grovanni improves apace, and in meny other respects the opera is very efficiently supported. Of a debu note, Molle. Demi by name, who came out this day week in ante, Mdile. Demi by name, who came out this day again; but the performance was no everyby for the re-entre of Signor Graziant, and for the splendid singing of Signor Mario, who on this particular evening sang as though he had been drinking of fountain of youtu

GENERAL HOOKER AND THE NEWSPAPERS .- General Hooker has issued

GENERAL HOOKER AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—General Hooker has an le order requiring newspaper correspondents in his army to sign the condications they transmit to the papers for publication, and according eir letters now appear with their names, or at all events their him spended. The Gueral threatens, if communications are published with e correspondent's signature, that "such correspondent will be excluded and the journal suppressed within the lines of the General's army."

LAW AND CRIME.

There are many excues to be made for a detective police-officer should he happ n to go wrong We enunciate this axiom not by any means from any impulse of affection or respect towards the class mentioned. But there are strong rational incentives for regarding with lenity the aberrations of detectives. In the first place, a detective should not be expected to be marvellously elever; for it is clear that gentlemen of talent would look for rather higher emolument and vocation than those to be derived from the unearthing of ruffians and coiners, the apprehension of absconding bankrupts, or the association with thieves desirous of betraying their fellow-rogues. It is true these are not the s-le occupations of the detective, who may occasionally have to dawdle for days together about some wretched den where a murder has been committed, in the vain hope of somebody or something turning up to enable him to apprehend somebody as the murderer, with at least a decent show of probability. He may also have to watch the dead as well as the living, and, when at a loss to obtain a living prisoner for trial, to fasten the crime upon the innocent defunct. But still, he cannot be always engaged in receiving betrayals of robbers or in the non-discovery of the authors of mysterious crimes. There is something to be done occasionally, and with profit, in listening to tales told by swells deprived by night of favourite watches, by lawy-rs plundered of cases containing unreplaceable documents, by merchauts robbed of tron safes with the whole commercial archives of the fron, by uxurious householders burglarised out of articles of vi 'û reaped from all corners of the earth. To all these the detective gives an astentive audience, from these he receives sly half-sovereigns, and to these be promises his knowing aid, which always results in these he receives sly half-sovereigns, and to these he promises his knowing aid, which always results in nothing. He understands such deep manœuvres as marking money, which is laid about where it is likely to be stolen by dishonest servants—lso peeping through holes in walls, and lis ening behind doors. He is much behanded for his cleverness in costume, and, when disguised as a bettin—book maker, a gaiotte-robber, a drunken butcher, or a county-court pettifogger, he sustains whichever character it may be with an apritude which surprises those who do not consider that all the various species of the Bri ish blackguard have a marvellous family resemblance, and that the difficulty of imitating any one of them lies only in that of abandoning the results of an education and a refined social intercourse which the detective never enjoyed. All this was known to many; but, until last week, a certain degree of mystery still hung about the haunts and the daily occupations of the detective. Some light has been thrown upon this matter by disclosures at the Suthwark Police Court. It appears that the detective trives upon the licensing system. It is he, who, acting upon "information received," secretly advises the Justices to grant or reject the application which tran-forms the beer-hop into the gin-palace, or the d nial of the prayer of which suddenly closes a profitable and convenient tavern Heretofore the public has been occasionally startled by the apparently arbitrary and unreasonable decision of the magistrates in these matters, witholding licenses or granting them, not only withou apparent cause, but in defiance of facts tending in holding licenses or granting them, not only withou apparent cause, but in defiance of facts tending in favour of an opposite judgment. And this is the work of the detective, who, while lounging disguised in the haunts of the sot, forms friendships or antipathies which may make or ruin the fortunes of the Boniface of the establishment. Henry Barrett, sergeart, 11 L; William Jones, 151 L; and Henry Young, 81 L, all detectives, were charged with having extorted £9 from one Murray, a licensed victualler; also with having, by threats, endeavoured to obtain a further sum of £5. The three men had called upon Murray, at his house, the Victoria Tavern, Waterloo-toad, and represented to him that the renewal of his license would depend upon their report; also that they were hard up. Murray gave them on that and other occasions sums amounting in all to the total charged. They pressed him at length for £5 further, although they had actually received that sum from one Goldby, to whom Murray had transferred the house. This payment was proved by Goldby. Mr. Burcham said "that, whatever conclusion he might have come to upon the evidence of Mr. Murray, upon the confirmatory evidence of Mr. Goldby he could only come to the conclusion that the three prisoners had been guilty He well knew that this decision would throw the prisoners out of work. Such a case must be made an example of, to protect the public from extortion. He ther-fore sentenced all three to imprisonment and hard labour for one month."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE FATAL FIGHT AT HACKNEY MARSHES.—Samuel Howlett, carpenter, was indicted for f-loniously, in a prizefight, killing and slaying one Samuel Rivett. James Lewis, bootmaker, and W. and G. W. Hammond were also indicted for feloniously aiding and assisting in the said fight.

The seconds for the deceased had a second particular the largest course of the second particular than the largest course of the largest course of

said fight.

The seconds for the deceased had absconded, warrants having been issued for their apprehension.

The Common serjeant having summed up, the jury found them all guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and they were each sentenced to two months' imprinament, and sound over in their own recognisances in the sum of £20 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

POLICE.

BURGLARYAT LORD CHESHAM'S.—Roderick O'Lochlin, alias Johnson, alias Grayston, alias Hart, and George Hewitt, alias Wallis, alias Benner, alias Groves, were charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Lord Chesham, 19. Grosvenor-square, and stealing a large quantity of jewellery, watches, and antiques, of the value of about £2000.

Lord Chesham and his daugh er were present, and were accommodated with seats on the bench.

The prisoners are known to b-long to a notorious gang, and the only additional evidence was proof of former convictions. A constable named Cook proved the conviction against Hewi t for uttering a forged note, for which be had four years' penal servi ude, and another constabliproved a conviction against O'Lochlin.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

Mr. Morgan said that he then charged the prisoners with braking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. John Lawrle, of 10, Hyde Park-terrace, on the night of the 29th of April last, and stealing a quantity of valuable property; but as that case was not quite complete, the prisoners were remanded for a week.

CONVICTION OF TWO PUBLICANS FOR SUNDAY

CONVICTION OF TWO PUBLICANS FOR SUNDAY RADING—Charles Sethoridge, the landlord of the Bull onlice house, North-hill, Highgate, was summoned for aving sold beer to several persons, not travellers, on many, the 10th inst., before one o'clock in the day. The use was fully proved, and the full penalty of £5, with 14s. sets, was infinited.

Rebecca Caroline Harmsworth, of the Wellington Inn, arnet-road, Highgate, was also summoned for a similar fence, and was fined 10s, and costs.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

PRIDAT, MAY 18.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED,—W. SIG-SWORTH, Ross, Yorkshire, tailor—Sarkari at Milfage. Birstel, Yorkshire, tailor—Sarkari at Milfage. Birstel, Yorkshire, tailor—Sarkari at Milfage. Birstel, Yorkshire, Kantish-town—R. R. Be-HENNA. Birk so-k-road, Lower Norwood, bop merceant—J. B. Frier, Somecester et. P. Orman-square—". HAY, jun., Aboe.—track, Buth sil-reen, cabinetonsker—J. RAPES, Mosmayarret,—t. R. New jun., timber merchant—E. FileLD. Borbarderet,—t. R. New jun., The Milfage. Stread, Observation, desire in earthenware.—R. GRESNHILL, Strad, to Daconist.—J. PUGH, Knights-hill, Lower Norwood. T. a. 81801T, Sydney-road, Homerton, clerk in the Court of Probata.

H. DANIELS, Clerk's Place, Barninge Wells—road, builder,—T.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S
GREAT SHOW, WEDVESDAY NEXT MAY 77 Open
at One o'Clock, Bands of Royal Artiller; and Chidateam Guards
at Three o'cl ck, Admission, 7s. 6d; or by Tickets purchased
before the day, 5s.

HOBIICULTURAL GREAT SHOW, at SOUTH KENSINGTON, WEDVESDAY NEXT, MAY 27. Th Garden will not be o en qu'il Oue "Cock."

FIRST GREAT SHIW at SOUTH KENSINGTON on WEDNISDAY NAXT. Tokes, until Tuesday, 5s each. T. be had at the Gard n; and of the principal Litrarians and Musica-lites.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JUNE 10, 1863

UNCOVERING of MEMORIAL of EXHIBITION of 1851.

In the free ence of Their BR.H.S. she FRINCE and FRINCESS of WALES. Cards of Admission, price 15s., if obtained before the 27th of May; 20s up to the 9th of June; and 30s. on day.

A. MURRAY.

A. MURRAY.

THE FIRST GREAT INTERNATIONAL
SHOW of SPORTING and OTHER DOGS will be held at the
AGRI. ULTURAL HALL, Islington, in the Week commencing
May 75.
houses of Monday, May 25 (after 1 p.m.), when the Foxhouses of A musal n, Mon ay, May 25 (after 1 p.m.) . 5c., 6d.
Tuesday, 6
Wetnessay, 27
Trunchay, 28
Friday, 29
Seach day
Saturday, 40
For the use of Smoods, &c. Forty Ticke's, admissible before 11 am.
on Wednesday Thursday, Friday and Saturday, for 51, may be
obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Office, darto, destreet, Liverpool-road, N.

MONDAY EVENDOR-TORK T. MENDETS-OHN NIG TO OMORAY EVENING, MAY 25, when the Programme will include ome of the most opitar works—Parioforts, Mr. Charles Halde Vicioncello, Signor Parti; Vicinin, Herr Japila (the First Appears nee in England). Voralists, Frau em Lien art and Mr. Sandre Con uctor. Mr. Benedict. 8 fe Stall, 5s; Balcony 3a; Area, Ia. Tossets and Programmes at Chappell and to, v., 50, New Boudstreet; and at Aussin's, 28, Prometily.

MENDELSSOHN NIGHT at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, OR MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 8. ST. JAMEYS HALL.

M. B. DAVID FISHER'S FACTS AND FANCIS, Musically and Dramatically Blustrated—Mr. Jan. of Pinher will appear Evering (except Stundar) at the ST. JAMESS Hall, Piccell By, Saturday Afternoon at Three-Sarah from Norfolk, Gabriel Geg. Seq., Glovanni Viotti (with violin solo), Fitzpupyhead Mdne. Bonge et Noir, &c. Jenkins's Becital received with acclamations. Pinnist Mdne Heinks, Salla, &a.; Area, 2a.; Gallery, is. Tickets at Austin's, is, Piccadilly.

M 188 FANNY CORFIELD will play
Hummel and Thaiberg at her MATINEE MUSICALE, WEDNESDAY JUNE 3.

APHAEL.— Remarkable Discovery of one of the great Baphada of Charles L., all record of which had been test ince the time of James 11. The Pic ure bears avidence of having bean in the fire at White hall, in the reign of the large Monarch. It is the most important Lalian Piture ever publicly shids d. Ou Yew Daily, at 191, Picadilly, from Ten to Seven. Admission, 1s.

POYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT
INSTITUTION—The Committee carnestly appeal to the
pub to for Assistance to enable them to meet the boxry cemands
on the Institution a 122 Life-box. Es ablishments. During the past
year Sits shipworeled salters has e been saved by some of the

VACCINATION and RE-VACCINATION.
If these be true, the H resian Sy tem of James Morison, the H get of, falls to the ground, and we are prepared to shut up.
Let the poble watch then fletts of its Vaccination. The Anti-Vaccination Picture may be had at 262, Strand, price 1d., or 2d., by nost Lean-d by the British College of H-aith Easten-road, Lindon, for a Society of Hygelses, this 18th day of May, 1863.

TEETH.—By Mr. ESKELL'S invention, which he is the so'e Patentes (presented July 17 18-0), All TALL TEETH, to last a lifetime, are make and fitted to a cure without non-control extra one, o wires nor faster quired and detector im orbits. Comfort guarantess, teach's Treats, which fail ye explains his invention, po-fore

ORNS AND BUNIONS.—A Gentleman many years tormented with Corns will be happy to afford others the information by which be on aim disbert of the removal in a short period, without any pain or any kind of incorparations forward address on a stamped envelope to W. Gozdall, Enq. 1, Boyal Colomade, Brighton, Sussex.

hire, shipbuilder.—J. WILSON, Cramond. farmer.—J. REE and J. STEVEN, Letham, near Forfar, builders.—J. BJYD, Glasgow.

Seen and manu acturer

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

BANK CUPTCY ANNULLED.—D. NEWTON, Leeds, manufacturer.

BERNAR CUPTCY ANNULLED.—D. NEWTON, Leeds, manufacturer.

BANK CUPTCY ANNULLED.—D. NEWTON, Leeds, manufacturer.

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The Kensington Train will call going and returning, at Chel-ea Chaptam Junction, Crystal Palace, Norwood Junction, and East Croydon.

Foregater
And Lewes
Fares, 7s 64, 5s, 6d, 3s, 6d. Children under Twelve if alf-price.

WAKEHOUSEMEN AND CLEKKS
BYHO LES for Orphan and Necessicous Cuidren—The
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he PANCS OF WALES has greenously consected to la P
foundation-atome of the NEW SCHOOLS, on SATURDAY, JUL
I. Those Ladies wh cellect au as of not less than Five Julian
will be provided with Special Reserved Seats, and will also have
your for L test all Elections. PROFITE LAWRENCE, thou see.
P.S. The Secretary will be happy to supply purses and to affore
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